

JPRS-MON-84-005

9 April 1984

# Mongolia Report

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

9 April 1984

## MONGOLIA REPORT

## CONTENTS

Selected Press, Radio Commentaries, Interviews: 4-25 October 1983 (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 4, 11, 14 Oct 83; MONTSAME, 4,5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25 Oct 83) .....	1
Water Conservation Measures Encouraged	
Spread of Anti-War Movement Described	
Soviet Policies Praised	
Minister of Culture Interviewed	
Utilization of Lumber By-Products Encouraged	
MPA Officer Writes in Support of Andropov	
Problems in Geneva Negotiations Detailed	
Director of Erdenet Combine Interviewed	
Praise for Progress at Erdenet Enterprise	
Meeting of Warsaw Pact States	
Gromyko's Visit to GDR	
Importance of CEMA Meeting Detailed	
Impact of CEMA Meeting	
Young People's Labor Achievements	
Physician Speaks Out for Peace	
The MPR and the United Nations	
MPR's Role in World Peace Movement	
Cooperation Seen As Source of Achievements	
Role of Cooperation in MPR Timber Industry (Y. Suhbat; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 27 Sep 83) .....	19
Meetings Demonstrate Support for Andropov (MONTSAME, 3 Oct 83) .....	22
Foreign Affairs Commission Meets (MONTSAME, 4 Oct 83) .....	24
Meeting Marks Friendship Between MPR and GDR (MONTSAME, 4 Oct 83) .....	26
Report on MPRP Central Committee Activities (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 4 Oct 83) .....	27

Mongolia Helps Celebrate GDR Holiday (M. Myagmarjab; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 7 Oct 83) .....	29
Anti-War Demonstrations Held (MONTSAME, 11 Oct 83) .....	32
MPA Officer Speaks in Support of Andropov's Statement (MONTSAME, 11 Oct 83) .....	33
Demonstrations Held in Support of Soviet Policies (MONTSAME, 13 Oct 83) .....	34
Mongolian Artists for Peace (MONTSAME, 13 Oct 83) .....	36
Achievements in Light and Food Industry (MONTSAME, 17 Oct 83) .....	37
Presidium of MPR People's Great Hural Meets (MONTSAME, 17 Oct 83) .....	38
Report on Meeting of MPR Council of Ministers (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 18 Oct 83) .....	40
Soviet Chief on Role of Cooperation in Mining Industry (I.N. Voronovich; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 18 Oct 83) .....	42
Discussion of Foreign Media Reports on Chinese Foreign Policy (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 18 Oct 83) .....	44
1983 Nine-Month Plan Fulfillment Data Released (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 18 Oct 83) .....	46
Buddhist Conference Issues Statement (MONTSAME, 20 Oct 83) .....	56
Speech Given by J. Batmonh at CEMA Session (J. Batmonh; NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 21 Oct 83) .....	57
Sixtieth Anniversary of MPRP Journal Observed (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 21 Oct 83) .....	63
MPRP Central Committee Congratulates Editors Meeting Marks Anniversary Editor Describes History of Party Journal by G. Chimid	
Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month Opens (NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 7 Oct 83) .....	70
Meeting Held in Honor of Opening Speech Given by B. Altangerel Speech by B.S. Semenov	



# Briefs

Harvest Report	86
Student Labor	86
Delegation To Poland	86
Journalists' Agreement	86
Buryat Delegation	87
Czechoslovak Delegation Leaves	87
German Ambassador	87
Leipzig Fair	87
Archaeological Find	87
Buryat Meeting	88
Korean Greetings	88
Soviet Students in MPR	88
African Communist	88
New Ambassador	89
New Semester	89
Geological Cooperation	89
Mongolian Stamps	89
Malaysian Ambassador	90
MPA Delegation	90
Telegram to Austria	90
Soviet Assistance	90
Congratulations Sent	90

SELECTED PRESS, RADIO COMMENTARIES, INTERVIEWS: 4-25 October 1983

Water Conservation Measures Encouraged

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Careful handling and rational utilization of water resources are of great importance in developing the national economy of people's Mongolia, writes the newspaper UNEN. The newspaper reports that the annual water reserve in the MPR's open reservoirs is 34.3 billion cubic meters, and ground water reserves total 6 billion cubic meters. At first glance these figures seem impressive, but as a result of geographical and seasonal factors, the country's water resources are distributed unevenly; this means primarily that they must be exploited properly. The intensive industrial and agricultural development in the republic over recent years has resulted in a sharp increase in the national economy's demand for water. This trend will continue to grow at an even more rapid rate in coming years. This means that there is a need to expand work being done to protect water resources and to create water treatment plants.

UNEN writes that the circulating water system being used successfully in the production process at the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine offers evidence of the huge opportunities that exist for conserving clean water. This understanding of rational use of water resources is not evident everywhere, however. Water treatment plants at industrial enterprises and farms under the Ministry of Light and Food Industry, the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry, and the Ministry of Agriculture are not operating in a satisfactory manner. At one time all the country's state farms were provided with complete water treatment plants with complex systems and equipment; but since they did not work from the very start and they did not undergo inspections, today the equipment in many of these plants is so damaged and in such disrepair that the plants cannot be put back into working order. Thus, significant sums of state funds were wasted. Today there are more than 70 separate water treatment plants, over 10 percent of which are operating below capacity, and 40 percent of which are not operating at all.

The newspaper points out that due to improper location of several enterprises and farms, there has been a rise in the incidence of pollution of reservoirs and a disruption of the natural hydrologic cycle. In conclusion, the article focuses attention on the need to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the utilization of water, and it stresses that the country's party, state, and

social organizations, and population should be active participants in the campaign to preserve the cleanliness of our rivers and reservoirs, and to increase water resources.

#### Spread of Anti-War Movement Described

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 4 Oct 83 1526 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Oct (MONTSAME) -- "The Growth of the Anti-War Movement" was the headline of an editorial published in the newspaper UNEN. The article contained a brief overview of the development of the anti-war movement throughout the world.

The article emphasizes that the acute aggravation of the international situation in recent years, caused by the militaristic course of the current American administration, has elicited a strong reaction among the peaceful community and everyone who values peace. The newspaper notes that the contemporary anti-war movement, which is developing on past traditions, has its own characteristic features. Whereas two decades ago both large and small armed conflicts in various parts of the world had a direct influence on the growth of this movement, today the primary motivating factor is the campaign to avert the nuclear threat.

The newspaper goes on to note that naturally the American administration and its NATO allies cannot help but be alarmed by the rise in the number of people fighting for peace and against the threat of war. Frightened by this influential force, they are placing all kinds of obstacles in its path and they are trying to weaken the movement and undermine it from within. With this goal they are making extensive use of propaganda means, misinformation, slander against socialism, and they are trying to scare people with the alleged "Soviet threat." UNEN stresses that in spite of these underhanded schemes on the part of reactionary forces and international imperialism, the campaign for peace is gaining greater strength and scope, and no one is capable of stopping it.

#### Soviet Policies Praised

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 5 Oct 83 1501 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The statement issued by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is attracting the attention of all of progressive humanity. This timely political document is of exceptional importance and it confirms the peaceful foreign policy course of the Soviet Union; it expresses the Soviet Union's principled approach toward resolving the urgent problems of contemporary life--preserving peace and eliminating the nuclear threat.

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, stressed that "The statement issued by comrade Yu. V. Andropov is new confirmation of the Soviet Union's profound desire for peace, its sincere concern for strengthening peace and detente, and developing peaceful cooperation among states. Peace can be

upheld, and the Soviet Union is firmly resolved to meet the aggressive efforts of imperialist and militaristic circles with a firm rebuff. Yu. V. Andropov's statement is full of this confident resolve."

The unyielding desire of the CPSU, the Soviet government, and the Soviet people for peace and security was confirmed once again in a speech given by Oleg Troyanovskiy, deputy chief of the Soviet delegation, at the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly. In his statement, the Soviet representative emphasized in particular that "There is no justification and there can be no justification for any actions that push the world toward the abyss, or for any doctrines or considerations that are based on the acceptability of nuclear war and the possibility of achieving a victory in a nuclear war." The Soviet Union proposes that the following important, urgent issues be included on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly Session: "Condemnation of Nuclear War" and "A Nuclear Weapons Freeze." The Soviet Union is also presenting a proposal for the Session's consideration "On Signing an Agreement Prohibiting Use of Force in Space and From Space."

The new, constructive proposals that the USSR is putting forward at the current Session of the UN General Assembly are evidence of the Soviet Union's immense concern for the fate of peace on earth and for relaxation of international tensions. These proposals take on extraordinary urgency and importance in light of the current acute aggravation of the international situation resulting from the aggressive policies of militaristic circles in the United States and its NATO allies. The militaristic course of the current U.S. administration is pushing mankind toward the abyss of nuclear catastrophe. The people of the MPR believe that all schemes to unleash a nuclear war are criminal and should be subjected to the most severe, universal censure.

The situation in Asia remains tense. The primary cause of the complicated situation on the Asian continent [words indistinct], is the policies of imperialist and reactionary forces, led by the United States. Their hostile actions are aimed primarily against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. They are trying to wipe out the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people, who decided to escape from the gloom of the Middle Ages and have started to build a democratic society. In his speech the Soviet representative pointed out that the growth of militarism in Japan is aggravating the tensions in the Far East. The failure to settle the Korean issue is also interfering with stability in this region. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been offering suggestions as a basis for resolving this question, which call for the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea, and the formation of conditions for the peaceful unification of the country without outside interference.

#### Minister of Culture Interviewed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 9 Oct 84 1446 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Oct (MONTSAME) -- MPR Days in the Uzbek SSR were extremely successful and formed a bright new page in the chronicle of the fraternal, inviolable friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. This was reported by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture, in an interview with a MONTSAME

correspondent. He said: "Our Uzbek friends prepared a very interesting and rich program for us. During our stay in Soviet Uzbekistan we saw a great deal that was interesting, useful, and instructive. We had the opportunity to get acquainted with workers from many of the republic's cities, including Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Navoi, and Fergana. We were greeted everywhere as most welcome guests, with smiles and flowers, with music and dancing, and with great hospitality. Our hosts were very cordial and hospitable." D. Tsebegmid went on: "We also had the opportunity to visit many plants, enterprises, and state farms; and to meet with the best representatives of the working class, cotton growers, and leaders in production."

D. Tsebegmid continued: "We observed the work of gold embroidery workers in Bukhara and cotton growers at the collective farm imeni F. Engels; we visited the "Atlas" Colored Fabrics Production Association, where fabrics with the traditional national decorations are produced. We also visited the Horticulture, Viticulture, and Winemaking Scientific Production Association imeni R. Shreder, where we saw examples of the striking success of Uzbek selection specialists. We attended the Exhibition of UzSSR National Economic Achievements and we visited some of the points of interest and historical and cultural monuments of the Uzbek people. We were greatly impressed by the beautiful capital of Soviet Uzbekistan--sunny Tashkent--a mirror of the great creative force of the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR and one of the USSR's largest industrial and cultural centers."

D. Tsebegmid emphasized, "We are truly happy that the measures taken in connection with MPR Days in Soviet Uzbekistan were a glorious continuation of the unforgettable USSR Days in our country, based on the achievements of Soviet Uzbekistan in communist construction. These activities provided an opportunity for Mongolian workers to become better acquainted with Uzbekistan today."

"We conveyed warm fraternal greetings from the Mongolian people to our Uzbek brothers and sisters; we returned home full of feelings of admiration for and pride in the successes of the fraternal Soviet people in their creative labor," D. Tsebegmid said.

#### Utilization of Lumber By-Products Encouraged

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] On September 29 of this year the newspaper UNEN published an article by its correspondent T. Rentsen under the headline "Sawdust Is Not a Waste Product." The article stated that Selenge aymag is a region with a high concentration of forestry and woodworking enterprises. The annual production output here is worth millions of tugriks. Located in the aymag are the Suhbaatar Woodworking Combine, the Yoroo and Tunhel lumber enterprises, the Dulanhan Lumber Transshipment Base, a railroad tie production plant, and other enterprises. Every year these enterprises accumulate many thousands of tons of sawdust and shavings, and only a very small portion of this material is utilized. Even the small amount that is used for fuel at the Suhbaatar Woodworking Combine, the Dzunharin Railroad Tie Plant, and the Municipal and Domestic Services Plant makes it possible to conserve thousands of tons of coal and provides these enterprises with considerable additional income.



A movement was started at the Suhbaatar Woodworking Combine in 1968-1969 under the slogan "Sawdust is not an industrial waste product." The combine started to use sawdust and shavings for fuel alternately with timber in the central boiler plant. Later on technology was introduced that made it possible to use sawdust alone, which eliminated the use of coal.

Boiler plant workers prefer sawdust to coal. Sawdust is easier to handle and less harmful to one's health. Thanks to this innovation the combine has an annual savings of coal valued at 230,000 tugriks and over a little more than 10 years the savings have totalled 3.7 million tugriks. This is a significant figure. We can offer another, similar example. The "TsD-18" boilers that were installed at the enterprise's bath and laundry complex and hotel are also fueled by sawdust. This has resulted in an annual savings of 720 tons of coal. In 1982 alone there was a savings of 46,000 tugriks. The 20,000 tugriks saved during the first half of this year were devoted to the Year of the Schoolchild: the enterprise's pioneer camp with space for 100 children was improved, as were classrooms in the school supported by the enterprise.

In 1982 the Dzunharin Railroad Tie Plant used 2400 tons of sawdust for fuel in place of 1440 tons of coal; this made it possible to save more than 50,000 tugriks. From the results described above, it is clear that the utilization of lumber by-products is totally consistent with the party's campaign to conserve raw materials and other supplies. The article goes on to say, however, that the important work of utilizing by-products of the woodworking industry is unfortunately limited to Selenge aymag.

A shop for producing slabs of pressed wood shavings was put into operation recently at the Suhbaatar Woodworking Combine. It processes only 15-20 percent of the sawdust and shavings produced at the combine, however. So there is a question of what to do with the rest.

The experience of the enterprises mentioned above may provide a partial answer to this question. And, in general, what else can sawdust be used for? What are the prospects in this important matter? This problem should be of concern to everyone involved in forestry and the woodworking industry; but it should also be of interest to others. Selenge aymag, for example, where livestock production is undergoing intensive development, can make extensive use of sawdust as a drying agent in livestock facilities at mechanized dairy farms. On the other hand, production of mixed feed can be set up, using sawdust as one of the components; another possibility is production of pressed wood slabs for construction uses, alternating with crushed coal; and sawdust can be used to heat residential buildings.

Sawdust should not be considered a waste product or refuse. The author of the article concluded that the MPR State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry, and the State Committee for Science and Technology should therefore think about utilizing by-products of the woodworking industry and develop a unified, republic-wide system.

#### MPA Officer Writes in Support of Andropov

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 11 Oct 83 1517 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Lieutenant General C. Tumendemberel wrote in the newspaper UNEN that the American military clique is ignoring the mass protest of the European and world community by starting shipments to Europe of the notorious Pershing and cruise missiles. Peaceful forces do not intend to stand back and watch as the American ruling circles implement their adventuristic strategic plans. The hands of the military maniacs must not be untied. This was outlined clearly in the recent statement issued by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Lieutenant General Tumendemberel wrote that the Soviet leader's statement reflects the Soviet Union's principled position and high sense of responsibility for defending the security of countries of socialist cooperation and averting a worldwide nuclear catastrophe. This extremely timely document reveals the terrible threat that the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe represents to the cause of universal peace. Residents of Europe--the breeding ground for two world wars--today believe with good reason that the deployment of American missiles is fraught with the danger of a new war, that would wipe out life on that continent. Under these conditions, the people of the world are turning to the Soviet Union, the reliable defender and guarantor of mankind's peaceful future, C. Tumendemberel emphasized.

#### Problems in Geneva Negotiations Detailed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 13 Oct 83 1441 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The Soviet Union is doing everything within its power to bring the Geneva negotiations to a successful conclusion and at the same time make a contribution to guaranteeing universal peace and security. Curbing the dangerous arms race depends to a large extent on the results of the Geneva negotiations, the newspaper UNEN writes today. Therefore, as comrade Yu. V. Andropov pointed out, the Soviet Union is assigning decisive importance to the current round of negotiations.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed its readiness to reach mutually acceptable resolutions with objective consideration for the interests of both sides. Washington, however, rather than offering a positive response to the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives, is zealously building up more and more new arms systems in Western Europe. Furthermore, in its efforts to achieve military superiority, it is demanding virtual unilateral disarmament on the part of the USSR. UNEN emphasizes that the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe without a doubt forces the Soviet Union and its allies to take reciprocal measures to preserve the existing balance of forces. The newspaper focuses attention on the fact that ruling circles in the United States have been resorting recently to all kinds of propaganda tricks, trying to deny the fact that they are responsible for bringing the Geneva negotiations to a stalemate. This campaign is being led personally by

President Reagan, which is evidence of the lack of any desire on the part of the United States to help reach any agreements in the interest of mankind.

Director of Erdenet Combine Interviewed

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 14 Oct 83 p 3

[Interview with R. I. Semigin, general director of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, by NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent S. Nemehbayar; date and place not specified: "Constantly Increasing Efficiency"]

[Text] [Question] We are approaching the 10th anniversary of the intergovernmental agreement on establishing the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Combine and the five-year mark since the first section of the combine was put into operation. Please tell us about the successes achieved by the Erdenet workers.

[Answer] Ten years is not really a very long time--it's pioneer age. But for our enterprise it is a notable landmark along a long road. During this time the first enterprise in nonferrous metallurgy in people's Mongolia, the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Enterprise, has been built, put into operation, and has reached its planned capacity.

The unprecedented pace of construction work was the result of combining stages and phases: geological surveying work and engineering and prospecting work, scientific research and planning operations were combined; precast reinforced concrete and prefabricated metal structures were used, as were the best engineering designs; and there was good material and technical supply.

Construction of the following projects was completed in a short period of time: a construction industry depot, an open-pit mine, a concentrating plant, a machinery repair plant, a railroad line between Salhit and Erdenet, a highway between Darhan and Erdenet, an electric power line, a water system, power supply installations, and the socialist city of Erdenet with well-designed housing and health care, educational, trade, and cultural institutions.

The first section of the combine was put into operation on the eve of 1979, and since that time the enterprise has been putting out marketable goods--copper and molybdenum concentrates.

Since the very first days of operation the combine's shops have been carrying on a competition to bring the equipment to its planned productivity and to make new capacities operational. Hundreds of international brigades, crews and shifts have made specific pledges to mark important dates in the lives of the Mongolian and Soviet people with worthy achievements. The intensive labor in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, and 18th MPRP Congress, the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, made it possible for the collective to fulfill the socialist obligations it had taken on.

While the combine was in operation, there was continued installation of equipment, and subsequent sections were put into operation; today we can



summarize the results: through their outstanding labor, planners, builders, and operation specialists achieved their goal; the international collective reached the planned indicators for ore extraction and processing, production of concentrates, and productivity of mining, transport, and concentrating equipment.

Every day the enterprise extracts, processes, and concentrates up to 10,000 tons of ore; it puts out marketable goods valued at up to 2.2 million tugriks; and it brings in a profit of 800,000 tugriks.

The enterprise is steadily increasing its production volume and raising production efficiency.

[Question] The Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine is a striking example of socialist integration. What can you tell us about the effectiveness of joint enterprises based on the combine's experience?

[Answer] The selfless labor of Soviet and Mongolian workers built our combine. In terms of technical and economic indicators, the level of mechanization and automation, and power supply, the combine ranks among the largest enterprises in the world. The machinery and equipment supplied by the Soviet Union, including excavators, self-propelled drilling equipment for cutting operations, bulldozers, dump trucks, crushers, ball mills, sifters, and so on, correspond to the best models in the world.

The enterprise makes extensive use of automated control systems for operating mining equipment and transportation, for industrial concentrating processes, for the power supply, and for managing services at the enterprise.

Today the Erdenet combine embodies the industrial power of socialist Mongolia, a rapid construction pace, new equipment and technological progress in the mining and concentrating industry, mass training of personnel to develop a highly skilled labor force, comprehensive resolution of social issues, and genuine brotherhood between Soviet and Mongolian workers.

The first five years were for our enterprise a period of dynamic production growth, stepped-up development of production capacities, and formation of a stable international collective. Between 1979 and 1983 the combine will have produced and sold commodities valued at 2.5 billion tugriks and it will have made a profit of 700 million tugriks. These results are convincing evidence of the effectiveness of mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the MPR and of setting up joint enterprises.

[Question] With the creation of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, new trades have emerged which our young people have mastered and are in the process of mastering. How was the training of a national labor force organized?

[Answer] Resolution of the personnel problem is one of the most important conditions for the successful operation of our collective. High-productivity equipment, sophisticated technology, and the large scale of production required first of all that there be stepped-up, mass training for Mongolian workers.

More than 1280 people were trained, 561 of whom received training at enterprises under the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy in the Soviet Union and 725 of whom were trained in the MPR.

We are constantly focusing attention on training personnel. In 5 years 2780 Mongolian workers have been trained; 1230 of them studied at the combine's instructional center that has a year-long training period and the same program as that followed at vocational-technical schools.

New personnel are trained in skills improvement courses and in schools for advanced labor methods, where they master combined trades and they study advanced methods used by Soviet and Mongolian workers. As of today 2500 workers have graduated from these courses and schools.

The international tutoring program that involves individual instruction right on the job has had a particularly positive effect on training Mongolian workers.

Soviet workers who have a wealth of production experience take on the responsibility, and sign a contract to that effect, of training one or two young Mongolian workers in their particular trade and introducing them to all the forms of activity involved in collective labor. This year alone there are 1225 tutors, including 450 leading Mongolian workers, teaching 1855 young workers.

There is a council that oversees the tutorial work throughout the enterprise, and in individual shops and sections there are special tutorial commissions. They study and disseminate the experience of leading tutors; they hold competitive reviews; and twice a year the results of contests for the title of "Best Tutorial Collective", "Best Tutor", and "Best Pupil" are announced.

These measures have made it possible in a short period of time to train hundreds of skilled workers for work in the mine, transport, the concentrating plant, the machinery repair plant, and elsewhere. Today up to 70 percent of the basic trades in the shops are performed by Mongolian workers. For example, at the open-pit mine there are 48 Mongolian workers among the excavation operators and their assistants; of 36 drill operators, 29 are Mongolian; and of 211 BelAZ [Belorussian Motor Vehicle Plant] dump truck drivers, 170 are Mongolian.

Mongolian and Soviet workers in the international "Nayramdal-Druzhba" [Friendship] brigades, guided by the slogan "Two Congresses--One Goal", are achieving high labor indicators. Excavator operators D. A. Khazheyev and L. Demberel consistently exceed the plan for loading ore. Drill operators V. S. Petlin, Y. Yadamdorj, and L. Tuhan drilled 42,800 linear meters of bore-holes, thus fulfilling the plan by 114 percent. The crew of BelAZ dump truck drivers that includes A. I. Statsenko, C. Sandagdorj, D. Daramsuren, and T. Jamyansuren, hauled 197,000 cubic meters of ore, and fulfilled the plan by 125 percent. N. P. Lavrova, B. Narantuyaa, and T. Purebdorj, flotation specialists at the concentrating plant, also exceeded the plan for copper and molybdenum output. A brigade of steel welders at the machinery repair plant, that

consists of B. K. Karpov, N. P. Nesterenko, T. Tumurbatâr, M. Janchib, J. Daba-Osor, and others, is working at a similar pace.

The number of Mongolian engineering and technical personnel at the combine is growing constantly, and their professional skills are increasing steadily. In five years the number of Mongolian specialists has almost doubled.

The creative rationalizers' brigades offer evidence of especially fruitful cooperation among Soviet and Mongolian specialists. In three years they have introduced projects for improving the technology of ore extraction and concentration; extending the intervals between equipment repairs; mechanization of manual labor; conservation of materials and power resources; and increasing labor productivity and production efficiency.

Close cooperation, friendly relations, and comradely mutual assistance between Mongolian and Soviet workers create a business-like atmosphere within our collective that helps the enterprise resolve successfully the tasks it faces.

We will continue in the future to focus primary attention on the personnel problem, so that everyone will be able to become a master of his own trade. This is a guarantee of our success.

[Question] Our readers often send letters to our editorial offices with requests to describe the prospects and importance of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine for the national economy of the MPR. What can you tell us in this regard?

[Answer] The combine has reached its projected volume indicators, and our next tasks are more complicated and qualitatively different. In the near future we need to set up automated control systems, reach our projected indicators for copper production, and do everything possible to strengthen industrial and labor discipline. On this basis we plan to increase labor productivity and economic indicators.

The combine is doing additional prospecting work on the deposit. The initial data are encouraging and the results of this work will serve as a basis for further expansions in the combine's capacity.

In the area of social services, we plan to use the enterprise's means to build housing and children's institutions.

Subsidiary farming is undergoing significant development and it will serve as a source of vegetables and livestock products for the preventive health care center, leisure centers, the pioneer camp, and for the enterprise's workers.

A plan for the collective's social development is being worked out which calls for resolution of all issues involving production activity, social problems, and raising the general educational, vocational, and cultural level of the enterprise's workers.

The activity carried on at the joint Erdenet enterprise is of great political, social, and economic importance. The combine's production has increased the

MPR's national income and financial and export resources significantly; this is a decisive factor in raising the Mongolian people's standard of living.

Today the combine's production output accounts for about one-third of the republic's exports.

On the basis of the Erdenet enterprise the international vanguard of the working class is undergoing development and growth. The Erdenet enterprise has become a foundry for manpower to meet its own production needs and as well as those of other Mongolian enterprises.

#### Praise for Progress at Erdenet Enterprise

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 14 Oct 83 1521 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The 10th anniversary of the intergovernmental agreement on the construction of the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Enterprise and the 5th anniversary of the opening of the first section of the mining and concentrating complex are drawing near.

In connection with these events, a MONTSAME commentator wrote: Ten years is not a very long time. But for the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Enterprise, this is a notable landmark on a long road. During this time the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine--the first nonferrous metallurgy enterprise in people's Mongolia--was built, put into operation, and reached its planned capacity. In a very short period of time the following projects were built: a construction industry depot, a mine, a concentrating plant, a machinery repair plant, a railroad between Salhit and Erdenet, and much more. The city of Erdenet was also built, with its well-designed housing, and health care, educational, commercial, and cultural facilities.

The first section of the mining and concentrating combine was put into operation in 1979. This was the year that the enterprise started putting out marketable goods--copper and molybdenum concentrate. In terms of its technical and economic indicators, its level of mechanization and automation, and its power supply, it is one of the largest enterprises in the world. The enterprise makes extensive use of automated control systems for the operation of mining equipment, transport, industrial concentrating processes, and power supply. Machinery and equipment supplied by the Soviet Union, such as excavators, self-propelled drilling machinery, bulldozers, etc., correspond to the best models in the world.

Today the Erdenet enterprise embodies the industrial might of socialist Mongolia, a rapid pace of construction, new technology and technological progress in mining and concentrating production, and genuine brotherhood between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. The first five years of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine were a period characterized by dynamic production growth, stepped-up development of production capacities, and the formation of a stable international collective.

High-productivity equipment, sophisticated technology, and the large scale of production require first of all stepped-up mass training of young Mongolian



workers. New personnel undergo training in skills improvement courses and schools for teaching advanced labor methods. Here young workers can master combined trades and study advanced methods used by Soviet and Mongolian workers. As of today 2500 young men and women have graduated from courses and schools of this nature. The international tutorial system that utilizes individual, on-the-job instruction has had and continues to have a positive effect on training Mongolian workers. The Erdenet enterprise has become a forge for skilled personnel to meet the enterprise's own production needs, as well as those of other enterprises in the MPR.

The Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Enterprise is of immense political, social, and economic importance. The combine's production has increased the MPR's national income and financial and export resources significantly. This is a decisive factor in the rise in the Mongolian people's standard of living. Today the production of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine accounts for about one-third of the republic's exports.

#### Meeting of Warsaw Pact States

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 15 Oct 83 1500 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The meeting of the committee of foreign affairs ministers of Warsaw Pact member states, held in Sofia, provided confirmation to the entire world of the peaceful course of Europe's fraternal socialist countries. Under the current complicated conditions, of particular importance is their assertion that there is still a possibility for reaching an agreement at the Geneva negotiations that corresponds to the peoples' interests. The Warsaw Pact member states once again made an urgent appeal to NATO to do everything to prevent the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Europe.

The communique issued at the meeting contains an objective analysis of the situation on the European continent and throughout the world; the participants concluded that the threat of nuclear catastrophe is growing. This is the fault of the United States and its allies who are pursuing the aim of achieving military superiority. The meeting's participants warn of the exceptional danger represented by the planned deployment of new American nuclear missile systems in the near future in several Western European countries that are members of NATO. Proceeding from their principled position, the Warsaw Pact member states propose that if an agreement is not reached at the Geneva negotiations by the end of this year, it will be necessary to continue the negotiations only under the condition that the United States and its NATO allies reject their planned deadlines for deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles. This is evidence that the Warsaw Pact member states are tirelessly seeking and will continue to seek ways to strengthen European security.

#### Gromyko's Visit to GDR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 20 Oct 83 1441 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian press has commented extensively on the results of the friendly visit made by A. Gromyko to the GDR.

The newspaper UNEN writes in its commentary that the recent meeting and discussion between comrades A. Gromyko and Erich Honecker once again demonstrated the desire of the USSR and the GDR to do everything possible to find a just resolution for problems of war and peace, and in particular, to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to guarantee a peaceful future for coming generations. The Soviet Union and the GDR absolutely condemn and reject the militaristic course of the current U.S. administration which runs counter to the cause of peace on earth. At their meeting it was stressed that progress at the Soviet-American negotiations to limit nuclear weapons in Europe is being blocked by the United States. The so-called American proposals at the Geneva negotiations are aimed not at reaching a mutually acceptable agreement based on principles of equality and identical security, but at deceiving the international community.

UNEN points out that the meeting between comrades A. Gromyko and E. Honecker in Berlin demonstrated the firm resolve of the USSR and the GDR to do everything possible to promote further strengthening of unity and solidarity among countries of socialist cooperation and effective coordination of their activities in the international arena in the interest of strengthening peace and international security.

#### Importance of CEMA Meeting Detailed

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 20 Oct 83 1447 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The workers of the MPR are following with great interest the course of the 37th Meeting of the CEMA Session that is taking place in Berlin with the participation of the heads of governments of CEMA countries; they view this meeting as a most important event not only for countries of socialist cooperation, but also for all the peoples of the world, and as an important factor in guaranteeing peace and international security. In a business-like, constructive atmosphere the meeting's participants are discussing key issues in the further expansion of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among CEMA member countries and in strengthening socialist economic integration. At the CEMA Session it was emphasized that the progressive economic development of CEMA member countries offers eloquent evidence of the advantages of the socialist system and the broad prospects for cooperation within the framework of CEMA.

The 37th Meeting of the CEMA Session outlined the general position of fraternal socialist countries regarding pressing problems in international politics. The meeting's participants had high praise for the recent statement issued by comrade Yu. Andropov, and for the peaceful Soviet initiatives and proposals that are directed at saving mankind from the threat of nuclear war and at improving the international political climate. Speaking at the Session, J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, said: "The MPRP, the MPR government, and the Mongolian people approved the conclusions and assessments made in the recent statement by Yu. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We are convinced that

this is an exceptionally important and timely step, that was prompted by sincere concern for the fate of peace and for preserving the life of mankind."

The head of the Mongolian government went on to say: "In the realization of the USSR's principled, constructive initiatives and proposals, the Mongolian people see a guarantee of preserving peace, eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe, and establishing peaceful cooperation among states not only in Europe, but also in Asia and throughout the entire world."

#### Impact of CEMA Meeting

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 21 Oct 83 1512 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Oct (MONTSAME) -- MONTSAME observer Y. Yunden writes: The results of the 37th Meeting of the CEMA Session held recently in Berlin can be considered from two standpoints. The first involves CEMA member countries directly and concerns the well-planned, coordinated social and economic policies of the fraternal states. From this point of view the results of the meeting showed that the primary basis for strengthening the position of CEMA member countries in the world economy must be provided by their comprehensive cooperation, expanded production, scientific, and technical ties, and a course toward strengthening socialist economic integration.

The meeting's participants asserted that the CEMA member states have been successful in meeting the goals that were set before them for expanding mutually beneficial cooperation with the aim of strengthening the economies and raising the standard of living in fraternal countries. In spite of economic pressure and blackmail on the part of the U.S. administration and its NATO allies, the economy of socialist countries continues to undergo dynamic development.

On the other hand, CEMA member countries once again confirmed their principled position regarding questions of war and peace and the development of cooperation with other states. The heads of the governments of the socialist states reached the same conclusion: the acceleration of the arms race by the West will cause a further substantial increase in the military expenditures of socialist states and will divert colossal material and intellectual resources toward nonproductive ends, to the detriment of improvements in the peoples' standard of living. For this reason, in the joint statement adopted at the meeting the CEMA member countries once again made an urgent appeal to the United States and other NATO member states to weigh most seriously the decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe--a decision that is fraught with extraordinarily serious consequences--and to work to achieve an agreement that will correspond to the interests of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The heads of the delegations from CEMA member countries confirmed the steadfast policies of their countries to develop trade and economic ties with all states that are ready to cooperate on an equal, mutually beneficial basis, regardless of their level of economic development and differences in their social and economic systems.

Finally, mention must be made of the fact that while the U.S. administration and its allies are building up their military potential and striving to achieve military superiority over the socialist world, fraternal socialist countries are discussing, in a business-like atmosphere, issues tied to improving the people's standard of living and defending peace. Everyone can see who is the true defender of peace and progress of peoples, and who is only talking idly of peace, while harboring new, refined nuclear weapons systems.

#### Young People's Labor Achievements

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 21 Oct 83 1446 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The traditional Mongolian Youth Labor Glory Day has become a holiday of outstanding labor; this year it was held on 25 September. Almost 500,000 young white and blue collar workers, livestock herders, farmers, students, and soldiers in the People's Army participated in the holiday this year. They worked very hard and performed work valued at 38 million tugriks, which is significantly higher than last year. Production valued at tens of thousands of tugriks was put out using raw materials and other supplies that had been conserved. This was described in the decree issued by the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee on the results of the Youth Labor Glory Day, published today in the newspaper ZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN.

The decree states that this traditional Labor Glory Day demonstrated the high level of political and labor activity of the younger generation in the MPR. Dozens of young production workers and young people's brigades earned gold, silver, and bronze "Labor Glory" medals for high labor indicators.

#### Physician Speaks Out for Peace

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 22 Oct 83 1449 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Doctor T. Jamsranjab writes in the newspaper UNEN: The Mongolian people have fine traditions--they forbid children to aim the barrel of a toy pistol at people and they hand knives and other sharp instruments to people handle first. As Mongolians, educated in the spirit of love for our fellow man, it is strange to hear R. Reagan's statement in which he calls a weapon of mass destruction "humane."

True humanity can be seen in the peaceful policies of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The peaceful initiatives of the socialist states are directed at curbing the arms race, reducing, and finally eliminating nuclear weapons from the arsenals of all countries. The recent statement issued by comrade Yu. V. Andropov is evidence of the humane desires and resolve of the Soviet Union to fight to stop the forces of militarism, to keep the world from slipping into a nuclear war, and to make a decisive change for the better in the international situation.

We, Mongolian physicians, as all Mongolian people, support with all our heart the Soviet leader's statement and are fully resolved to defend peace on earth,



so that the only fight is for the health of man, and the only battle is against various diseases.

#### The MPR and the United Nations

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 24 Oct 83 1501 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Today marked the beginning of a week of international activities for disarmament. In this connection, a MONTSAME commentator writes: Consistently pursuing peaceful policies, the MPR assigns great importance to the United Nations, which is called on to maintain peace and international security. The MPR became a member of the United Nations in 1961. Since that time it has been an active participant in the organization's activities. The MPR has participated in the discussion of every important international problem that has been carried on within the framework of the United Nations. The MPR has participated in and continues to participate in working out important documents that confirm the role of the United Nations in preserving and strengthening universal peace; and it has come forward with important initiatives in the area of disarmament.

In 1978, at the MPR's suggestion, a decision was adopted at a special session of the UN General Assembly to hold a week of activities promoting disarmament every year. This has become an important measure in mobilizing the efforts of the world community toward resolving this question which is of vital importance to humanity. As a member of the United Nations and its specialized organizations, the MPR has made and continues to make tireless efforts to resolve problems of social progress, the development of young independent states, and implementing the provisions of the Declaration for Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples that was adopted by the United Nations. The MPR is making the greatest contribution it can to increasing the role of the United Nations in the campaign against flagrant human rights violations throughout the world, especially in South Africa, Israel, and several other countries. The MPR was among the first countries to participate in a number of important international agreements, such as international human rights pacts, a convention to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, and several other agreements with UNESCO and the International Labor Organization.

In its efforts to make a contribution to strengthening universal peace and security, in Asia in particular, the MPR came forward with a proposal to develop and sign a convention on mutual non-aggression and no use of force among states of Asia and the Pacific; and with this aim, to hold a conference among countries of the region to which all permanent member countries of the UN Security Council could be invited. The purpose of the MPR's proposal is to prevent aggression and use of force among states of Asia and the Pacific; that is, to remove any reason for breeding grounds of tension and conflict to develop in the region. This is a timely proposal, because it indicates one of the possible paths for improving the current situation in Asia and the Pacific, and it is finding support and understanding among many states in the region.

The MPR has always spoken out and continues to speak out in defense of the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter. In strict adherence to the

provisions of the Charter, the MPR sees an opportunity for the United Nations to participate more effectively in the resolution of international problems.

#### MPR's Role in World Peace Movement

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 25 Oct 83 1436 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Progressive humanity is celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Moscow World Peace Congress. In this connection, N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, chairman of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, and member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council, writes in an article in UNEN today that this forum provided convincing evidence of the growth in the ranks of supporters of peace and it showed that more and more of mankind is recognizing the need for and importance of the campaign for peace.

Over the past decade, the article states, the ranks of the anti-war movement have grown significantly; the people's campaign for peace and against the threat of nuclear war has become more vigorous. Every who values peace is speaking out decisively in support of the peaceful initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist states; they see in these efforts a practical, real path to a peaceful life and peaceful coexistence based on equal rights for all states, notes N. Lubsanchultem.

The community of people's Mongolia is participating actively in the peace movement. Evidence of this can be seen in the numerous meetings held by the country's workers in support of the peaceful Soviet initiatives and comrade Yu. V. Andropov's recent statement; and in the anti-war demonstration held in the Mongolian capital that included many thousands of people.

#### Cooperation Seen As Source of Achievements

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 25 Oct 83 1446 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Oct (MONTSAME) -- An editorial in the newspaper UNEN was devoted to the appeals made by the MPRP Central Committee in honor of the 66th anniversary of the Great October.

The appeals made by the MPRP Central Committee in honor of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution provide a new stimulus for the campaign being waged by Mongolian communists and workers to implement the MPRP's social and economic policies; and the appeals provide inspiration for new achievements. We are nearing the end of 1983--the decisive year of the 7th Five-Year Plan. As a result of the workers' self-sacrificing labor, plan quotas are being met successfully. This year animal husbandry workers have raised over 8 million head of young animals. The harvest plans for grain and vegetable crops have been exceeded. The working class is mobilizing its efforts to increase the efficiency of national production and to improve product quality.

UNEN stresses that the primary basis for all the MPR's successes and achievements in socialist construction is the Leninist friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet people. The MPRP Central Committee's words "Long live the USSR, homeland of the Great October, the first state of socialism and communism, reliable stronghold of peace and social progress" are met with enthusiasm.

The editorial notes that the MPRP Central Committee has made an appeal to strengthen peace and international security. The Mongolian people wholly support the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is directed at eliminating the threat of a nuclear missile war.

Addressing all peaceful forces on the planet, the MPRP Central Committee asks them to be vigilant and to turn back firmly the aggressive efforts of imperialist and reactionary forces.

9967

CSO: 1819/16

## ROLE OF COOPERATION IN MPR TIMBER INDUSTRY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Y. Suhbat, director of the Production Engineering Department of the MPR Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry: "The MPR Timber Industry and the Fraternal Assistance of the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Every year in September the workers in Mongolia's timber industry celebrate their professional holiday--Forestry Worker's Day.

The foundation of Mongolia's timber industry was built through fruitful Mongolian-Soviet cooperation. Over the past decade, with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union, a modern, dynamically developing timber industry has been created in the republic out of a network of small, uncoordinated timber and woodworking enterprises under various ministries and departments, which were united in 1972 under the MPR Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry.

Today the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry has under its authority over 50 independent enterprises and organizations and it handles questions involving full-scale development of the republic's forestry complex, which includes forestry, the timber and woodworking industries, and hunting. The prospects for development of the MPR's forestry complex are quite promising.

Utilizing just one-fifth of the estimated timber cutting area, the timber industry meets the republic's current demands and timber is already an important export commodity.

The basis of the timber and woodworking industry in the republic is formed by the logging and woodworking enterprises that were built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Enterprises of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation are responsible for half of the gross production of the MPR Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry.

The role of these enterprises in the sector can be characterized by just one indicator--labor productivity at joint enterprises is higher than the ministry average by a factor of 1.5. The joint enterprises are leaders in introducing new techniques, progressive manufacturing processes, and advanced Soviet methods into the industry.

One of the most important problems being solved by the sector in light of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress is full utilization of timber, that is, introduction of waste-free processing methods. A great deal has already been done in this direction. The Tosontsengel Woodworking Combine utilizes a waste-free manufacturing process; a shop for producing industrial wood chips has been put into operation at the Dulanhan Timber Transshipment Depot. Equipment is being installed for a wood shavings slab shop at the Suhbaatar Woodworking Combine; when the shop goes into operation the combine will be operating on a waste-free basis.

Direct ties between Mongolian enterprises in this sector and related enterprises in the Soviet Union have been established and are working effectively.

In accordance with the annual operating plan there is exchange of advanced methods in the timber and woodworking industry between enterprises of the MPR Ministry of Timber and Woodworking Industry and enterprises of the "Zabaykalles" [Trans-Baykal Timber] Production Association under the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry. Direct cooperation has had a positive effect on the introduction of advanced Soviet methods for improving manufacturing processes and incorporating progressive forms of production and labor organization at the sector's enterprises. For example, this year at the Tosontsengel Timber and Woodworking Combine and the Selenge Timber Industry Enterprise services have been organized according to methods used at Soviet enterprises for the repair of industrial equipment and machinery; and a preventive repair brigade was formed at the Dulanhan Timber Transshipment Depot.

Logging by consolidated combined brigades has been put into practice throughout the sector. They are responsible for three-fourths of the total logging done; about 90 percent of the logged timber is carried out in trunk form; and the brigade contract system is being introduced. B. Dashdzebeg, a tractor operator at the Buguntay Timber Industry Enterprise, initiated a consolidated brigade according to the method developed by Soviet brigade leader P. V. Popov. B. Dashdzebeg was awarded the honored title of Hero of Labor of the MPR for high labor indicators. Brigades led by C. Tuchin, at the Sharyn gol Timber Industry Enterprise; and by T. Tsedendamba, at the Tosontsengel Timber and Woodworking Combine, initiated the conversion to the cost accounting system. Brigade cost accounting is being applied more and more extensively throughout the sector.

Today there are 23 consolidated logging brigades operating in the sector.

The labor achievements of the leading collectives, brigades, and workers, and the fraternal aid from the Soviet Union offer assurance that the sector will be successful in fulfilling the tasks set before it by the 18th MPRP Congress for the 7th Five-Year Plan.

Timber industry workers are making successful preparations to meet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the timber industry, which will be celebrated in September 1984.

9967

CSO: 1819/17



## MEETINGS DEMONSTRATE SUPPORT FOR ANDROPOV

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 3 Oct 83 1505 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian people assign great importance to the recent statement issued by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Meetings are being held throughout the country to show support for this most important foreign policy document, which corresponds to the interests of peace and security on our planet. A large meeting was held, for example, at the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metallurgy] Economic Association.

Hundreds of white and blue collar workers from the association, as well as representatives of workers from the "Druzhba" [Friendship] rayon of Ulaanbaatar, gathered to express their ardent approval of the Soviet leader's statement and to show support for the Soviet Union's peaceful, constructive initiatives and proposals. They condemned the criminal militaristic preparations being made by the U.S. administration and they protested angrily against Reagan's plans to deploy "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Speaking at the meeting, C. Lhagba, secretary of the party organization under the association's board of directors; chief mechanic Yu. S. Nedobitkov, and others stated that the entire international collective of the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" Association is adding its voice to the voice of reason and humanism coming from Moscow. The speakers stated emphatically: "We will never allow anyone to destroy all the material and spiritual wealth on our planet that has taken mankind centuries to create with his strong hands and clear mind." They all pointed out that people in the West should not view the good will of the Soviet Union and its desire to reach an agreement as a sign of weakness. The USSR is capable of responding appropriately to any attempts to disrupt the existing military and strategic balance, and its words and deeds are inseparable.

The meeting turned into an enthusiastic display of support for the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and for the warm fraternal solidarity between the Mongolian workers and the people of the Soviet Union--the reliable stronghold of peace, socialism, and democracy.

9967

CSO: 1819/17



## FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION MEETS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 4 Oct 83 1536 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Oct (MONTSAME) -- An expanded meeting of the Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs of the MPR People's Great Hural was held here today. Participating in the meeting were members and activists of the commission, officials from the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a number of the country's social organizations, and members of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group.

Opening the meeting, T. Namsray, member of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, pointed out that the essence and key idea of the statement issued recently by Yu. V. Andropov involves a deep sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind; it is aimed at defending universal peace and security among peoples. The Soviet leader approaches international problems with a great deal of understanding, and therefore all the peoples of the world support him, T. Namsray said.

T. Balhajab, chairman of the Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs under the MPR People's Great Hural, presented a report at the meeting. He noted that under contemporary conditions, when the threat of nuclear war is hanging over mankind, the statement which Yu. V. Andropov addressed to the Soviet people, peoples of other countries, as well as to those responsible for determining the policies of their countries, is of immense historical importance. T. Balhajab stressed that the expanded meeting of the Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs under the MPR People's Great Hural views the statement by the eminent leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state as an especially important, timely document that expresses peoples' sincere intentions and aspirations for peace and is full of humanism and faith in the future.

T. Balhajab pointed out that the statement provides convincing evidence that the major force pushing humanity toward nuclear catastrophe is American imperialism, its current administration, and Reagan's militaristic course in particular. The statement also reflects the profoundly peaceful approach of the Soviet Union, which is a reliable support for progressive, anti-war forces; its unlimited loyalty to friendship and cooperation among peoples; and its realistic and rational approach toward resolving urgent international problems.

The speaker expressed his confidence that the well-reasoned, peaceful proposals and initiatives, based on an analysis of practical reality, that are contained

in Yu. V. Andropov's statement, will be received enthusiastically and approved by the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly and the 70th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union.

Also speaking at the meeting in support of Yu. V. Andropov's statement and the peaceful initiatives and proposals contained in the statement, were T. Namsray, chairman of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; J. Bandzar, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and others.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

MEETING MARKS FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN MPR AND GDR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 4 Oct 83 1541 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Today an evening of friendship was held in honor of the 34th anniversary of the Proclamation of the GDR. It was organized by the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations in conjunction with the GDR-MPR Friendship Society.

Those speaking at the meeting emphasized that the German people, under the wise leadership of their tested vanguard, the Marxist-Leninist Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and with the close cooperation of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation, have made remarkable gains in socialist construction over the past 34 years and they are now successfully realizing the goals of building developed socialism in their country. Today the GDR is a country with intensive socialist agriculture, highly developed industry, and contemporary, advanced science. Every year the fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the MPR and GDR grows stronger and expands; it is based on principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Present at the evening of friendship were B. Dashtseren, deputy department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; other officials; H. Bauer, GDR ambassador to the MPR; and diplomatic staff from the GDR embassy in the MPR.

On this same day, H. Bauer, GDR ambassador to the MPR, organized a discussion and film showing for journalists to mark the upcoming 34th anniversary of the Proclamation of the GDR.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

## REPORT ON MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The MPRP Central Committee issued a decree "On Preparing For and Holding Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month." The decree states that in several days the traditional Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month will open throughout our country; it is dedicated to the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

As in the past, the goal of the friendship month will be to acquaint our country's workers with the outstanding successes and achievements in communist construction in the Country of Soviets and to study and assimilate the wealth of experience of the Soviet people; the overall aim is to deepen even further the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

One of the most important directions of this year's friendship month will be all-round, broad propaganda for the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government, and for the whole set of constructive, peaceful initiatives and proposals put forward by the Soviet Union.

The primary focus of mass political work and efforts by the press and other mass media should be an in-depth discussion of the Soviet Program of Peace for the 1980s, the numerous peaceful initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and the special, vital importance of the constructive new proposals put forward by comrade Yu. V. Andropov in his responses to questions asked by the newspaper PRAVDA contained in his statement of 28 September 1983. The decree stresses that propaganda of the foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet government should be carried out in direct connection with exposing the essential nature of the course of the war-mongering militarism of the Reagan administration and his NATO allies, which is directed at further aggravation of the international situation; an acceleration of the arms race, in particular, the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe; and a breakdown in the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party decreed:

--To hold throughout the country Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month, dedicated to the Great October Socialist Revolution, with the aim of spreading broad

propaganda for the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples; and for the immediate tasks of communist construction in the USSR and the consistent policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state that are aimed at averting the threat of war and preserving peace throughout the world;

--To organize extensive propaganda for the successes and achievements of the fraternal Soviet people in communist construction, who are successfully implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee; for the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government; for the inviolable friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples; and for the important, invaluable assistance provided by the Soviet Union in socialist construction in the MPR;

--To organize within the course of the friendship month work to fulfill and exceed 1983 plan quotas to develop the national economy and culture of the MPR; to bring in the harvest and procure feed successfully; to make proper preparations for winter; to put planned capacities of enterprises and economic organizations built with the help of the Soviet Union into operation promptly and completely; and thus expand the political and labor activity of the workers.

The MPRP Central Committee has called on all party, state, and social organizations, collectives of industrial and economic enterprises, and cultural and scientific institutions, and all our country's workers to develop socialist competition even more intensively during Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month; to hold days of high productivity; and to meet the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with great achievements in labor.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

## MONGOLIA HELPS CELEBRATE GDR HOLIDAY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by M. Myagmarjab, secretary of the MPR-GDR Friendship Association:  
"The Ties of Friendship Are Indestructible and Lasting"]

[Text] Today the fraternal people of the GDR are celebrating the republic's Proclamation Day. Our people are joining them in the celebration of this holiday.

The traditional fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPR and GDR is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and every year it grows stronger, develops, and is enriched by effective new forms and events.

Diplomatic ties between our two countries were established in 1950; trade ties were established in 1956. The agreement on friendship and cooperation that was signed in 1977 is a solid foundation for the further development of friendship and all-round cooperation between the MPR and GDR.

After the official, friendly visit made to the MPR in 1973 by a party and government delegation from the GDR, led by E. Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR Council of State, fraternal relations between our countries underwent further development in accordance with the CEMA Comprehensive Program for the Development of Socialist Economic Integration, which is in the interests of the two countries and all of socialist cooperation. Over recent years more than 20 ministries and economic and cultural organizations in the two countries have established direct ties. National economic projects built with the help of the GDR, such as the Ulaanbaatar Printing Plant, the Ulaanbaatar Rug Factory imeni Wilhem Pieck, the Ulaanbaatar Canned Meat Combine, and the Bornur State Farm imeni Ernst Telmann in Tob aymag, are symbols of the friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Geologists are doing joint prospecting work in Suhbaatar aymag; and Mongolian and German scientists are conducting joint research in animal husbandry, in veterinary medicine in particular.

Specialists and highly skilled workers from the GDR are participating in our country's socialist creation; they are sharing with their Mongolian colleagues their wealth of production experience; they are helping them master new trades



and improve their skills. The GDR provides a great deal of assistance in training a skilled labor force for Mongolia. Mongolian students study in higher education institutions and vocational-technical schools; and they undergo practical training at industrial and agricultural enterprises in the GDR. Hundreds of workers from the Ulaanbaatar Canned Meat Combine were given practical training at related enterprises in Berlin, as a result of which the vocational and technical level of the workers rose sharply, and a number of valuable suggestions and advanced methods of German colleagues were incorporated into production.

Trade between our two countries is also undergoing successful development. Every year the volume of reciprocal shipments grows; during the current five-year plan the volume will increase by 40 percent over the previous five-year plan.

The official friendly visit made to the GDR in 1977 by a party and government delegation from the MPR, led by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, as well as the new agreement on friendship and cooperation signed during the course of that visit, not only opened up new horizons for the future development of friendship and cooperation between the fraternal parties and peoples of our countries; the visit and the agreement represented an important step which made a valuable contribution to strengthening the might and unity of socialist countries, and to the cause of peace and security among the peoples of the world. Comrade Y. Tsedenbal stressed: "The bonds of friendship, international alliance, comradely mutual assistance, and all-round cooperation between our parties and countries are lasting and indestructible, since they are based on a unified Marxist-Leninist ideology and on common goals and tasks in the construction of socialism and the struggle for peace and universal security. We are also united by our great friendship with our common faithful friend and ally, the Soviet Union, the reliable stronghold and decisive force in the world socialist system."

Over the last 30-odd years ties between MPR and GDR peace and friendship organizations have been expanding and developing. In October 1959, at the initiative of the Mongolian community, the MPR-GDR Friendship Association was formed. Today collectives of industrial enterprises built with the help of the GDR, state farms, agricultural cooperatives, and schools are members of the Friendship Association, whose ranks are growing every year.

In 1959 the "Tuyaa" Agricultural Cooperative in Dashinchilen somon, Bulgan aymag, was named in honor of the friendship between the MPR and GDR; the "Bornur" State Farm in Tob aymag was named for Ernst Telmann, a prominent figure in the international communist movement; the Ulaanbaatar Rug Factory was named for Wilhem Pieck; the "Florian Hayer" Agricultural Cooperative in the GDR was named in honor of the GDR-MPR Friendship Society; in 1971 School No 29 in Berlin was named for Sukhe Bator. In 1983 the name of the first Mongolian cosmonaut pilot, Jugderdemidiyn Gurragchaa, was given to E. Braun's brigade at the Copper Mine imeni T. Muenzer at the Mansfeld Combine in the GDR.

The first protocol for cooperation between the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, the MPR-GDR

Friendship Association, the GDR League of Friendship Among Peoples, and the GDR-MPR Friendship Society, was signed in 1964; it has provided the basis over the years since for numerous measures dedicated to national holidays and important dates in the life of the two peoples; there has been extensive exchange of delegations, lecturers' groups, and so on. Strong sponsorship ties have been established between several related state organizations, educational institutions, and enterprises in the two countries, which are the practical embodiment of the sacred principles of international friendship.

Thus, bonds of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the MPR and GDR are developing and growing stronger every day. A reliable guarantee of their future development is the wise leadership of the MPRP and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the inspiration and organizing force behind our victories.

9967

CS0: 1819/17



#### ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS HELD

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 11 Oct 83 1501 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Workers in the towns of Hobd and Dalandzadgad held anti-war meetings and demonstrations in support of the statement issued by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Those speaking at the demonstrations were unanimous in stressing that the statement by the Soviet leader is an important political document that contains a principled appraisal of the foreign affairs course being pursued by the current U.S. administration and reveals the pernicious essence of this course.

The current tense world situation creates an urgent need to concentrate all our efforts on averting nuclear war, achieving real results in disarmament, strengthening detente, and preserving and strengthening peace. The Mongolian community enthusiastically welcomes and wholly supports the foreign policy actions of the USSR, which correspond to the fundamental interests and aspirations of all mankind, the speakers noted.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

MPA OFFICER SPEAKS IN SUPPORT OF ANDROPOV'S STATEMENT

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 11 Oct 83 1911 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Lieutenant General C. Tumendemberel writes in the newspaper UNEN: The American militarists are ignoring the mass protest of the European and world community by starting to ship the notorious "Pershing" and cruise missiles to Europe in recent days. Peaceful forces do not intend simply to stand by and watch as the U.S. ruling circles carry out their adventuristic strategic plans. The hands of the military maniacs must not be untied. This is precisely what Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was speaking of in his recent statement.

Lieutenant General C. Tumendemberel writes that the Soviet leader's statement reflects the Soviet Union's principled position and highest sense of responsibility with regard to defending the security of socialist cooperation and averting a global thermonuclear disaster. This extraordinarily timely document exposes the terrible danger that deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe presents to the cause of universal peace. The residents of Europe, seats of two world wars, rationally believe that the deployment of American missiles is fraught with the danger of a new war, which will destroy life on this continent. Under these conditions the peoples of the world are turning to the Soviet Union, the reliable defender and guarantor of a peaceful future for mankind, writes C. Tumendemberel.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

## DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN SUPPORT OF SOVIET POLICIES

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 13 Oct 83 1456 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Workers are holding anti-war meetings all over Mongolia. Today the Partisans of the 1921 People's Revolution and the Veterans of the Revolutionary Struggle held a meeting in support of the statement issued by comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

Those speaking at the meeting stressed that the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is an inspiring appeal to all people of good will who are campaigning for peace. Mongolian Veterans of the Revolutionary Struggle, together with all Mongolian people, warmly welcome and wholly support the Soviet leader's statement. The Mongolian people angrily condemn the plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as a dangerous step by militaristic circles which will increase the risk of nuclear disaster.

The meeting's participants described Yu. V. Andropov's statement as a document of exceptional political importance that clearly reflects the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which stands in opposition to the aggressive aspirations of imperialism.

The meeting's participants issued a statement that expresses full support for the peaceful foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet government, and for their active, tireless efforts to guarantee the security of peoples.

Present at the anti-war meeting were D. Tsahilgan, deputy department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Lubsantseren, chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; Colonel J. Gurragchaa, chairman of the Central Council of the State Ancilliary Defense Association; B. Dashjamts, secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League; counselors from the USSR Embassy in the MPR Ye. F. Voronin and I. V. Zhukov; and Major General A. F. Loginov, military and air force attache of the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

The veterans' anti-war meeting was a graphic demonstration of the resolve of the Mongolian people to continue in the future to fight to strengthen and preserve universal peace and to campaign against the threat of nuclear war, together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

## MONGOLIAN ARTISTS FOR PEACE

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 13 Oct 83 1447 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The slogan of the traditional MPR Creative Workers' Day was "Songs for Peace." C. Tumendelger, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee, spoke at a meeting of figures in literature and the arts and said that the MPRP, the Mongolian people, and the creative intelligentsia of the MPR warmly welcome and support the recent statement issued by comrade Yu. V. Andropov. It is helping to mobilize the union of peaceful forces in the campaign against the threat of nuclear war. The Reagan administration is to blame for the current aggravation of the world situation and the arms race. The United States' military preparations are pushing mankind toward the brink of war, he said.

The author S. Udbal, member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council and winner of the MPR State Prize, stressed that the influence of literature on the minds of people and the power of words should serve the cause of peace, and of awakening in people their responsibility to future generations.

Also speaking at the meeting were E. Oyuun and C. Dolgosuren, People's Artists of the MPR; D. Amgalan, People's Artist of the MPR; and others. Figures in Mongolian literature and art unanimously adopted a statement which notes that it is the duty of creative workers to create artistic images of fighters for peace in their poetry, painting, and music, and to affirm the ideals of peace and friendship among peoples.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

#### ACHIEVEMENTS IN LIGHT AND FOOD INDUSTRY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 17 Oct 83 1435 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Workers in the republic's light and food industry are among the first ranks in the national socialist competition to fulfill and exceed this year's plan quotas. The production plan and the sales plan for the first three quarters of this year were exceeded by 3.6 and 4.1 percent, respectively, and labor productivity in the sector increased by more than 5 percent. Leaders in this labor competition which has been spread throughout the sector's enterprises include the collective of the Leather Enterprises Production Association, the Darhan Sheepskin and Fur Factory, and the sector's enterprises in Arhangay, Tob, and Gobi-Altay aymags.

The Soviet Union is providing important assistance in the development of light and food industry in the MPR. Over the past 2 years of the 7th Five-Year Plan, the economic and technical assistance of the USSR has been used to build and put into operation a spinning factory and soap plant in Ulaanbaatar, and a rug factory and food combine in Erdenet. This has made it possible to make significant increases in the output of quality products to meet not only the country's own needs, but also for export.

9967

CSO: 1819/17



## PRESIDIUM OF MPR PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL MEETS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 17 Oct 83 1510 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A meeting of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural was held here today and chaired by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural. The question of ratifying agreements on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and Romania and between the MPR and the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] was considered.

M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, presented a report on the documents proposed for ratification. With regard to the agreement on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and Romania, the minister emphasized that the foundation of the document is a sincere desire on the part of the Mongolian and Romanian peoples for the steady development and strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries. The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government examined the question of signing such an agreement with Romania in close connection with the fundamental interests of strengthening unity and solidarity among socialist countries, and defending and strengthening peace, independence, and social progress among peoples. For this reason, the agreement reflects the basic principles, goals, and ideas found in agreements on friendship and cooperation that have been signed with other countries of socialist cooperation, M. Dugersuren pointed out.

The minister went on to discuss the importance of the agreement on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the DRA. He stressed that the primary importance of this document lies in the fact that it raises relations between the MPRP and the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] and the MPR and Afghanistan to a new level and it opens up wonderful new prospects for further expansion and development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two peoples. The minister made special mention of the fact that the principles of fraternal mutual assistance and international solidarity form the foundation for this agreement, which is the first the MPR will sign with this state under its new socialist leadership.

With regard to the international significance of this agreement, M. Dugersuren said that the document reflects the common desire of the governments of both countries to implement consistently the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, to make every effort to strengthen

international peace and security, and to offer strong resistance to all schemes of the forces of imperialism, aggression, hegemonism, and reaction.

Signing this agreement at a time when the forces of imperialism, hegemonism, and reaction, together with their accomplices, are waging an "undeclared war" against the DRA, is an important and meaningful step that will aid the efforts of socialist countries and all peaceful forces to strengthen the revolutionary gains and independence of the DRA, the minister emphasized.

T. Namsray and B. Lamjab, members of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, both spoke at the meeting and stressed that the agreements on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and Romania and between the MPR and the DRA, will undoubtedly serve as a strong foundation for the future development and strengthening of fraternal ties between our states, and they will make an important contribution to strengthening peace and security among peoples.

The agreements on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and Romania and between the MPR and the DRA were ratified unanimously by the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural. Agreements for establishing consular relations between the MPR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the MPR and the DRA were also ratified.

Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, signed the decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural ratifying the agreements, as well as the ratification documents.

Also heard and approved at the meeting were a report by N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, on the results of the visit by a delegation of the MPR People's Great Hural to Poland; a report by T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, on the results of a visit by Horst Zindermann, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, and chairman of the GDR People's Chamber, to the MPR; and a report on the results of visits to the MPR by parliamentary delegations from Japan and the People's Republic of the Congo.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

## REPORT ON MEETING OF MPR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the MPR Council of Ministers was held, at which the results of fulfillment of the Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for the first three quarters of 1983 were discussed.

Guided by the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, subsequent Plenums of the MPRP Central Committee, and directives from comrade Y. Tsedenbal, and supported by the all-round assistance and support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, our country's workers are spreading socialist competition and are mobilizing their internal reserves with a great deal of political and labor activity. As a result, the plan quotas for the first three quarters of 1983 are being met successfully according to the basic indicators. Measures being taken to strengthen conscientiousness and discipline are playing an important role in this success.

The 9-month plan for gross industrial production has been fulfilled by 101.4 percent; the plan for increasing labor productivity has been met by 102.9 percent; and the plan for improving product quality has been met by 105.2 percent.

The foundations have been laid for successful fulfillment of plan quotas in farming. Plan quotas in transportation, communications, and other sectors of the national economy and culture have been met according to basic indicators. Goals in the area of improving the people's standard of living, culture, education, and health care are being carried out.

It was noted at the meeting of the Council of Ministers, however, that there have been significant rises in nonproductive losses of young livestock and adult animals over the same period last year; the republic's construction organizations have allowed shortfalls in fulfilling the plan for construction and installation operations and putting projects in operation; and the plan for producing several types of industrial products has not been fulfilled.

The Council of Ministers devoted special attention to questions involving the intensification of operations in animal husbandry and farming production and capital construction; stepping up the national economic preparations for winter; improving the production of consumer goods and their supply to workers; fulfilling the export plan; and further strengthening of plan discipline.

The Council of Ministers ordered ministries, departments, industrial enterprises, and economic organizations to activate efforts to strengthen labor and plan discipline and order, to increase the level of exactingness and organization, and to ensure unity of word and deed.

The meeting of the Council of Ministers stressed that some of the immediate tasks of state, cooperative, and social organizations are to carry out a principled and critical analysis of the progress being made in fulfilling the goals of the 1983 Plan to Develop the Economy and Culture of the MPR; to mobilize available resources; to implement effective measures to put an end to plan shortfalls and to guarantee plan fulfillment in the coming year; to step up the pace of these operations during Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month; and to achieve great successes in labor in honor of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Speaking at the meeting of the Council of Ministers were J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; and D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission.

A number of department chiefs of the MPRP Central Committee also took part in the work of the meeting.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

## SOVIET CHIEF ON ROLE OF COOPERATION IN MINING INDUSTRY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by I. N. Voronovich, chief of the Construction Administration of the "Med'molibdenstroy" [Copper and Molybdenum Construction] Association: "We Are Proud of Our Contribution"]

[Text] October is a special time for our international collective at the Copper and Molybdenum Construction Association. A major event is taking place during this month: the complex of the mining and concentrating combine and the city of Erdenet will be presented to the state intergovernmental commission. This event is important not only for residents of Erdenet, but for our two fraternal countries. The Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine is the flagship of Mongolian industry and the largest construction project in the entire history of cooperation between our countries.

It is to the great credit of our glorious operations specialists working at the combine that the Mining and Concentrating Combine has now reached its projected capacity. As construction workers, we know that it is a rare occurrence for a project to have reached its planned capacity by the time that it is presented to the state commission; this is even rarer when the project is as large as the Erdenet combine.

It is remarkable that the city of Erdenet, with its network of cultural and domestic services facilities, was completed by the time that the industrial complex was to be presented to the commission. Many of the city's residents have been provided with well-designed apartments and there is a large commercial center in operation. In 1982 a hospital with a polyclinic was opened; this year construction on the Palace of Culture has been practically completed; and a sports complex with a swimming pool and stadium is ready to receive its first visitors. In other words, everything needed for living in a modern socialist city has already been built or will be completed in the immediate future. The necessary conditions have been created so that members of the miners' and construction workers' families can work: a rug factory and a food combine have been built and are in operation. It is not without reason that the Mining and Concentrating Combine and the city of Erdenet are called a forge for skilled Mongolian workers. For example, while the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine was being built, our administration alone trained about 10,000 workers. Today we have 159 international brigades and 53



"Nayramdal-Druzhba" [Friendship] crews, where Mongolian and Soviet workers are working side by side to build the socialist city of Erdenet.

Not quite 10 years have passed since the first nail was driven at an empty site near the mountain of Erdenet-obo, which marked the beginning of construction on the Erdenet complex. Over these years an immense complex has been built through the selfless labor of Mongolian and Soviet construction workers.

During the construction of the Mining and Concentrating Combine and the city of Erdenet, a system for managing construction was developed and put into practice; it involves a system of weekly and daily planning with a weekly monitoring of and report on the quotas, and careful coordination of machinery, transport, and material and technical supply. The production quotas assigned to each collective, administration, brigade, and worker, are monitored daily. The results of plan quota fulfillment for the week are tallied and the best collectives receive red challenge banners. This serves as a major incentive to fulfill production quotas. The experience gained during the construction of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine is being utilized by our construction workers at projects now being erected.

In addition to the city of Erdenet, the Copper and Molybdenum Construction Association has been involved with two other young cities: Baga nuur, the city of coal workers; and Hotol, the city of cement workers. Today our organization has the job of building a new mining and concentrating combine and a satellite city in Boro onдор. This is a very important and honorable task. We should be putting this fluorspar production combine into operation by 1984.

There are future plans to expand the power complex using the Baga nuur coal mine and to create a major industrial complex in Hobsgol aymag, where phosphorite fertilizers will be produced.

Our collective at the Copper and Molybdenum Construction Association is working primarily on creating large industrial centers in Mongolia; and we are proud to be making a large contribution to the development of industry in the MPR, and to strengthening friendship and cooperation between our peoples.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

## DISCUSSION OF FOREIGN MEDIA REPORTS ON CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Foreign news agencies are reporting on the official visit made by Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs, to the United States. He met with President Reagan and held negotiations with Secretary of State Shultz. The Chinese visitor had meetings with other high-ranking American officials. The FRANCE PRESSE news agency reports that Wu Xueqian's visit to the United States is supposed to reaffirm the improved ties between Peking and Washington, and it is also supposed to prepare the ground for the upcoming January visit to the United States to be made by Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese premier, and President Reagan's visit to China in April of next year. The agency's report states that Wu Xueqian held "detailed and friendly negotiations" with Shultz on "the whole spectrum of Chinese-American relations, and on international and regional problems." It is believed that the Chinese-American negotiations also involved the question of selling American weapons to China. This issue will be the focus of attention of next year's visit to the United States by Zhang Aiping, China's minister of defense. State Department representatives announced that China recently submitted a list containing 15 various types of military equipment that it would like to purchase.

The press in many countries continues to comment on the recent visit made by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger to China. The Indian newspaper PATRIOT writes that Weinberger apparently managed to promote American-Chinese strategic ties, having obtained Peking's consent for a visit to the United States by Zhang Aiping, China's minister of defense. The newspaper points out that Weinberger assured Peking that the United States will be ready to sell China anti-aircraft defense systems, including the Zenith missiles, as well as anti-tank weapons and other up-to-date military technology and equipment. The Polish newspaper TRIBUNA LUDU notes that Weinberger expressed the conviction that China and the United States are in agreement on many issues. TRIBUNA LUDU stresses, however, that one can only assume that these issues do not include the long-standing argument over American-Chinese trade, the presence of numerous U.S. military bases in Asia, or the problem of selling American weapons to Taiwan.

It is possible that China is ready to reconcile itself to an actual recognition of Taiwan in at least one international organization. This is discussed in an article published in the American weekly NEWSWEEK. The magazine writes that a high-ranking Chinese official hinted to Weinberger that China would not insist

on excluding Taiwan from the Asian Development Bank. In the past China has made the exclusion of Taiwan the primary condition for its own membership in the bank. NEWSWEEK points out that the Asian Development Bank was founded in 1966 with the participation of Taiwan as one of the charter members. The United States has always stood up for maintaining Taiwan's membership in this organization.

India declared an official protest against China in connection with the XINHUA news agency calling the Indian state of Sikkim "an independent state." The Delhi newspaper TIMES OF INDIA reports that an official representative of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs stressed that this statement is particularly regrettable since it was made on the eve of the fourth round of Indian-Chinese negotiations on border issues and other questions. The representative of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs noted that India's ambassador to Peking has already sent statements to various Chinese officials. The TIMES OF INDIA reports that a similar demarche has been made by the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs with respect to the Chinese Embassy in Delhi.

The Kampuchean news agency SPK published a commentary on the recent speech given at the United Nations by Sihanouk, Peking's henchman and head of the anti-Kampuchean "coalition." The agency's commentary states that the so-called "coalition government of democratic Kampuchea" is operating on Peking's orders. It does not have the right to represent the Kampuchean people in the United Nations. SPK points out that from the podium of the United Nations Sihanouk unleashed a stream of slander against Kampuchea's domestic and foreign policies and completely distorted the situation in the country. The Kampuchean people are engaged in peaceful, creative labor under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, and a government that was elected democratically through general elections, the SPK commentary emphasizes.

The newspaper PASASON, the organ of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, writes that Peking's claims that Vietnam is "moving its people into Kampuchea" is a pure fabrication of propaganda and an attempt to slander Vietnam and the just policies of Kampuchea regarding Vietnamese emigrants. The PASASON commentary states that these unseemly actions on the part of Peking are also an attempt to preserve the political corpse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sari clique in the United Nation. The commentary points out that the Lao people are expressing their indignation over the slander campaign against Vietnam and Kampuchea that is being waged by Peking and its blind followers. The Lao people know that the Kampuchean question arose as a consequence of the actions of Peking and American imperialism. It is the task of the peoples of Southeast Asia to take a firm stand against these plots in order to protect their independence and security, the newspaper PASASON stresses.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

# 1983 NINE-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT DATA RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Report from the MPR State Central Statistical Bureau: Fulfillment during the first nine months of 1983 of the Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR

Guided by the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and subsequent Plenums of the MPRP Central Committee, including the decisions of the 6th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee (1983), and the principled appraisals, conclusions, directives, and assignments given by comrade Y. Tsedenbal in his speech at that Plenum; and supported by the all-round help of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, our country's workers are pursuing a course of great political and labor activity to spread socialist competition, to campaign for maximum utilization of available resources and opportunities, for broad incorporation of a policy of economy, and for improving product quality and services, as well as operating efficiency. As a result, quotas for the first three quarters of 1983 called for in the Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR have been fulfilled according to the basic indicators.

As in the past, the ever-growing cooperation with socialist countries played an important role in the successful fulfillment of plan quotas for the first three quarters of the year.

The foreign trade turnover increased by 12 percent over the corresponding period last year and the 9-month plan was fulfilled by 104.7 percent.

The number of enterprises and sectors that consistently fulfill their plan quotas and socialist obligations is growing.

In the first half of 1983 the number of shops, departments, brigades, and sections that successfully fulfilled the plan quotas for each quarter increased by 12 percent over the same period last year; the number of workers in this category increased by 7.6 percent; the number of shops, departments, brigades, and sections that were successful in fulfilling the plan quotas for each month increased by 17.2 percent; and the number of workers in this category increased by 8.8 percent.

## I. Agriculture

As of 1 October 8.1 million head of young livestock were being raised throughout the country.

The mating campaign included 89.0 percent of the mares and 80.0 percent of the cows and heifers that were destined for mating this year. Compared to the same period last year the mating campaign for cattle lasted longer in Dornogobi, Hentiy, Ubs, and Suhbaatar aymags. The mating campaign for small livestock is just now in the initial stage.

The plan for procurement of wool has been met by 93 percent; for heavy leather raw materials, by 102 percent; and for small-scale leather raw materials, by 112 percent.

A total of 3728 tons of butter has been produced, and the annual plan has been met by 83 percent; in Ubs aymag and 30 somons the annual plan has already been met completely. In Dornogobi, Suhbaatar, Hobd, Tob, Gobi-Altay, and Oborhangay aymags, the plan for butter production has been met by only 30-69 percent.

The plan for centralized milk deliveries has been met by 87 percent and the plan for local deliveries to meet the aymags' own needs has been met by 79 percent. This is, respectively, 11 and 10 percent higher than in the same period last year.

As of 1 October 47 percent of the planned grain harvest had been completed; this is 81 percent higher than during the same period last year.

Plan quotas for grain harvesting have been exceeded by 6-40 percent at the Erdenesant and Arhust fodder farms and the Bayantsogt state farm. The grain harvest and state procurement of grain is still continuing.

The plan for the potato harvest has been fulfilled by 96 percent and the plan for the vegetable harvest has been fulfilled by 51 percent throughout the country. These figures are 23 percent higher and 22 percent lower, respectively, than for the same period last year.

Harvesting of annual and perennial grasses has been completed over 40 percent of the land planted with these crops; the plan for procurement of these grasses has been met by 65 percent. The plan for harvesting greens for silage has been exceeded by 13 percent. This is 27 percent higher than last year; in the cities of Erdenet and Ulaanbaatar and in Dornod, Selenge, Ubs, Hobd, and Tob aymags, the harvest was between 2.5 percent and 2.5 times higher than last year.

A total of 1,078,700 tons of hay has been harvested, which represents 92 percent of the annual plan. This is 2 percent, or 21,200 tons more than the same period last year.

The plan for hay procurement was fulfilled in 11 aymags, 3 cities, and 210 somons. As of 25 September Hobsgol, Bulgan, Oborhangay, Bayan-Olgii, Tob,



Dzabhan, Omnogobi, Arhangay, and Selenge aymags, the cities of Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, and Erdenet, and 178 somons had fulfilled their quotas successfully. In Suhbaatar, Dornod, Hentiy, and Hobd aymags the plan for hay procurement went unfulfilled by 20-43 percent. The annual plan for hay procurement for the state insurance fund was fulfilled by 88 percent.

At the Herlen state farm, the "Minjit-Bulgan" cooperative in Hobd aymag, and the "Bayanterem" state farm in Suhbaatar aymag, the plan for hay procurement for the state insurance fund was fulfilled by only 26-47 percent.

A total of 16,000 manually prepared feed units have been procured, and the annual plan has been met by 42 percent. In Bayan-Olgii, Tob, and Bulgan aymags only 15-20 percent of the planned volume of manually prepared fodder has been procured.

During the first 9 months of this year, agriculture received about 300 combines, more than 700 tractors, and over 200 motor vehicles.

During this period 750 watering stations were put into operation; 1,841,000 hectares of pasture land were irrigated, which is 92 percent of the annual plan; livestock facilities for 959,900 head of livestock were put into service, which represents 70 percent of the annual plan.

## II. Industry

Gross industrial production increased by 10.3 percent compared to the same period last year and the plan for the first 9 months was fulfilled by 101.4 percent.

The following data reflect plan fulfillment and rate of growth in gross industrial production in the major sectors (in percent):

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Fulfillment of 9-month plan</u>	(in percent) <u>Compared to same period last year</u>
Power	106.8	111.6
Fuel	102.0	103.7
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.6	111.1
Machine building and metal working	97.7	109.0
Construction materials	98.7	116.1
Forestry and woodworking	94.9	105.2
Textile	100.6	117.1
Leather and shoe	104.6	110.2
Sewing	100.2	100.3
Glass, china, and pottery	109.4	129.3
Chemical	111.0	112.2
Printing	103.8	101.2
Food	103.1	109.6

The following data reflect plan fulfillment and rate of growth in production output and sales, and the increase in labor productivity by ministry and department (in percent):

Ministry or department	Fulfillment of 9-month plan			(in percent) Compared to same period last year	
	<u>output</u>	<u>sales</u>	<u>labor productivity</u>	<u>output</u>	<u>sales</u>
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	104.9	102.1	105.3	110.2	105.8
Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry	102.4	102.4	103.1	110.8	109.0
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	104.1	103.6	105.1	109.6	116.1
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry	97.6	100.1	96.0	102.6	102.1
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	98.8	98.3	100.3	114.8	144.7
Ministry of Agriculture	94.9	99.9	98.5	141.4	140.8
Ministry of Transportation	99.9	87.8	100.0	118.8	105.8
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	100.4	100.1	100.3	103.7	104.3
Ministry of Health	98.6	93.1	101.6	100.8	98.1
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	95.3	--	119.2	110.8	--
Ministry of Water Management	94.8	--	110.7	114.7	--
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	91.3	--	95.1	100.3	--

The plan for production output and sales was exceeded by the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine, the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metallurgy] Production Association, the Aduunchuluun and Mogoyngol coal mines, a sheepskin and fur factory, an alcohol and molasses combine, the Tosontsengel Woodworking Combine, the Dzundharin Timber Industry Enterprise, a claydite plant, a silicate brick and lime plant, a construction machinery and equipment repair plant, the

Songino Biological Combine, the Ulaangom Flour Milling Combine, the State Printing Combine, and others. The "Nalayha" coal mine, the "Hartarbagatay" coal mine, a sewing enterprise production association, a beer and vodka combine, the Eren Wood Finishing Enterprise, the lumber enterprises in Yoroo, Sharyn gol, and Hyalgan, a cement plant, and the Harhorin Flour Milling and Feed Combine did not manage to fulfill their plan quotas for production output and sales; the Social Economy and Services Administrations in Oborhangay, Dzabhan, Dornogobi, Bayanhongor, Bulgan, Omnogobi, and Hobd aymags did not fulfill their sales plan quotas.

The following data reflect the plan fulfillment and rate of growth for various types of industrial production (in percent):

<u>Product</u>	<u>Fulfillment of 9-month plan</u>	<u>(in percent) Compared to same period last year</u>
Electrical power	104.8	118.3
Thermal power	100.9	105.7
Coal	102.0	103.8
Lime	105.4	103.6
Bricks for construction	94.3	107.6
Cement	93.0	96.4
Lumber	92.8	105.4
Doors, windows	103.2	108.1
Precast reinforced concrete products	80.9	111.2
Cellular concrete	107.3	120.0
Claydite	114.4	108.2
Washed wool	101.8	99.5
Felt	100.3	100.6
Felt boots	100.6	94.4
Children's felt boots	100.8	71.3
Woolen articles	101.4	101.2
Rugs	100.1	114.7
Knitted goods	111.9	149.4
Coats	110.7	110.3
Children's coats	110.6	114.0
Suits	86.3	105.6
Children's suits	87.3	106.8
Kid leather	100.4	105.9
Box calf, Russia leather	130.6	95.4
Leather shoes	101.1	123.9
Children's leather shoes	98.7	121.4
Leather coats	102.1	90.2
Leather jackets	102.3	107.1
Sheepskin coats	105.4	103.4
Canned meat	104.1	112.6
Matches	70.5	69.8
Sausage products	109.0	115.3
Fish	87.5	166.2
Flour	98.2	129.5

Bread	108.2	113.1
Confectionary products	104.7	108.0
Fruit drinks and mineral water	100.5	111.3
Household soap	99.4	121.1
Bath soap	107.6	105.1
Milk and dairy products	114.5	116.1
Mixed feed	101.8	258.1
Newspapers	113.9	93.3

Plan quotas for improving quality indicators are being fulfilled successfully by many industrial enterprises. Labor productivity in industry as a whole has increased by 2.5 percent over the same period last year and the plan has been exceeded by 2.9 percent. The plan for the first 8 months for reducing expenses for each tugrik of commodity production has been exceeded by 2.7 percent, and the profit plan has been exceeded by 7.8 percent.

Not all enterprises, however, have managed to do the necessary work to improve efficiency and raise product quality indicators.

A total of 61 enterprises fell short of fulfilling the plan for increasing labor productivity by 71.5 million tugriks; 77 enterprises fell short of the profit plan by a total of 20.5 million tugriks; and 78 enterprises fell short of the plan for reducing production costs by 22.4 million tugriks. Over half of these enterprises are under the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry, the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials, and the Ministry of Light and Food Industry.

The 9-month plan for producing top quality goods was exceeded by 5.2 percent. A total of 50 enterprises fell short of the plan for producing top quality products by a total of 25.9 million tugriks; this included 14 enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry, 19 enterprises of the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry, 6 enterprises of the Ministry of Social Economy and Services, and 4 enterprises of the Ministry of Agriculture.

### III. Capital Investments and Construction

The volume of capital investments in the national economy during the first 9 months of the year increased by 13 percent over the same period last year.

The volume of construction and installation work carried out by Mongolian construction organizations increased by 5 percent compared to the same period last year. A total of 238 construction projects were put into operation according to plan. However, the plans for construction and installation work and putting projects into operation were not met.

The following data reflect the plan fulfillment and rate of growth in construction work, and the rise in labor productivity by the major contracting ministries and departments (in percent):

<u>Ministry or department</u>	Fulfillment of 9-month plan		(in percent)	
	<u>Projects put into operation</u>	<u>Const.-Install. work</u>	<u>Labor productivity</u>	<u>Volume of construction and installation work, compared to same period last year</u>
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	64.1	97.1	98.7	105.6
Main Construction Troops Administration	54.2	91.1		107.4
Ministry of Water Management	100.0	86.1	88.5	109.9
Ministry of Transportation	11.1	81.5	74.3	153.6
Ministry of Communications	100.0	97.7	101.3	108.8
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	50.0	94.6	98.0	95.6
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	105.6	95.7	114.1	105.0
Ministry of Agriculture	66.7	100.1	100.1	115.5
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	--	100.4	81.6	95.7
Main Highway Administration	70.0	103.8	103.9	109.1

The Large-Panel House-Building Technical Assistance Trust and the Electrical and Sanitary Engineering Installation Trust of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials, the Suhbaatar Construction and Installation Bureau, the Electrical Power Construction and Installation Trust, and other organizations exceeded their plans for construction and installation work and for putting projects into operation. However, the construction and installation trusts and bureaus in Selenge, Hentiy, and Dzabhan aymags; the Gulin Construction Bureau, the water management administrations in Bayanhongor, Gobi-Altay, Dornogobi, and Dornod aymags; the Motor Transport Construction and Installation Trust, the United Construction and Repair Trust of the Ministry of Social Economy and Services; the Electrical and Sanitary Engineering Installation Trust of the Ministry of Agriculture; and the Construction Bureau of the Ministry of Trade and Procurement did not fulfill their plans for construction and installation work and for putting projects into operation.



The plan for increasing labor productivity in construction was fulfilled by 101 percent. However, 16 trusts and bureaus of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials, 15 administrations of the Ministry of Water Management, 8 bureaus and sections of the Main Highway Administration--a total of 52 enterprises--did not fulfill the plan to increase labor productivity; this resulted in a loss of construction and installation work valued at 41.3 million tugriks.

There was a 4.5 percent decrease in construction and installation production costs, which resulted in a saving of 51.2 million tugriks. There was a 7 percent increase over the same period last year in the amount of planning and estimate work. The plan for geological prospecting work was fulfilled by 94 percent.

#### IV. Transportation and Communications

The freight turnover on all forms of transportation totalled 4528.2 million ton-kilometers and passenger turnover totalled 946.9 million man-kilometers; this represents a 13.9 percent increase in freight turnover compared to the same period last year and a 7.7 percent increase in passenger turnover.

The following data reflect plan fulfillment for various forms of transport (in percent):

<u>Form of transport</u>	<u>Fulfillment of 9-month plan</u>	<u>(in percent) Compared to same period last year</u>
Freight turnover:	112.5	113.9
Motor transport	102.2	109.2
Rail transport	116.8	115.7
Air transport	117.9	100.9
Freight shipments	102.6	102.1
Motor transport	101.3	100.3
Rail transport	105.8	106.6
Air transport	117.9	97.4
Passenger turnover	103.9	107.7
Motor transport	103.1	108.1
Rail transport	107.5	109.1
Air transport	101.1	104.9
Passenger trips	102.8	106.8
Motor transport	102.7	106.8
Rail transport	110.2	111.6
Air transport	99.5	105.2

The Transportation Administrations of Dzabhan and Oborhangay aymags, and motor vehicle depots No 5 and 29 exceeded the plan for freight turnover and freight shipments. The Transportation Administrations of Dornogobi and Dornod aymags and motor vehicle depots No 32, 33, 39, and 40 did not fulfill the plan.

The plan for increasing labor productivity (expressed in ton-kilometers) in transportation was met by 104.4 percent; in motor transport this plan was met

by 113.4 percent, in rail transport it was met by 114.9 percent, and in air transport it was met by 117.6 percent.

Over the first 8 months the cost of shipping one ton-kilometer (converted to motor transport) was 2.7 percent against the planned level [as published].

The Transportation Administrations in Dornod, Omnogobi, and Hobd aymags and in the city of Darhan, and motor vehicle depots No 22, 26, 27, 33, 40, 41, and 42--a total of 17 enterprises--failed to reduce shipping costs per ton-kilometer to the planned level.

Income from operation of communication facilities reached 109.5 million tugriks, which represents a 12.3 percent increase over the same period last year. The 9-month plan was fulfilled by 105 percent.

The following data reflect plan fulfillment and rate of growth at communications enterprises according to basic indicators (in percent):

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Fulfillment of 9-month plan</u>	<u>(in percent) Compared to same period last year</u>
Automatic telephone exchanges	100.9	102.3
Telephone terminals	101.1	104.1
Radio terminals	99.6	107.5
Radio receivers	100.9	104.2
Televisions	105.0	111.6
Letters and packages sent	101.1	98.9
Telegrams sent	104.8	105.1
Telephone calls	104.5	108.0
Newspaper delivery	101.4	96.4

The number of brigades and divisions of agricultural cooperatives and state farms equipped with contemporary communications facilities increased by 31 percent over the same period last year; the 9-month plan was fulfilled by 100.1 percent; the 9-month plan for increasing labor productivity in the communications sector was fulfilled by 106.4 percent and expenditures per 1 tugrik of income were reduced by 3.9 mongo over the first 8 months.

Material and technical supply organizations fulfilled the sales plan for equipment and extra materials by 105.9 percent. The Main Material and Technical Supply and Technical Assistance Administration and the Secondary Raw Materials Association did not fulfill the sales plan.

#### V. The Rise in the Mongolian People's Standard of Living

During the first 9 months the retail goods turnover increased by 5.7 percent over the same period last year and the plan was met by 101.5 percent.

The following data reflect plan fulfillment and rate of growth in the retail goods turnover by ministry and department (in percent):

<u>Ministry or department</u>	<u>Fulfillment of 9-month plan</u>	<u>(in percent) Compared to same period last year</u>
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	101.1	105.9
Ministry of Culture	102.1	101.0
Ministry of Communications	100.2	89.1
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	100.4	102.1
Ministry of Health	115.8	109.8
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	105.3	107.3

Due to poor organization of operations, the plan for retail goods turnover was not fulfilled at the trade and procurement administrations in Tob, Dornod, Dornogobi, Dzabhan, Gobi-Altay, and Hobsgol aymags.

Public catering enterprises fulfilled the sales plan by 99.8 percent, which is 5.8 percent higher than in the same period last year.

The income of enterprises under the Ministry of Social Economy and Services increased by 4.3 percent over the same period last year and the plan was fulfilled by 102.5 percent. The number of students in educational institutions at all levels increased by 2.9 percent, or by 13,800 people, over the previous academic year. In the 1983-1984 academic year 51,800 children entered the first year of general education schools; and 13,100 students entered institutions of higher education. Today out of every 10,000 people, 2730 are studying somewhere, including 144 who are students in institutions of higher education.

The plan for out-patient examinations was met by 112.1 percent and the plan for utilization of hospital bed-days was met by 107.9 percent.

The income of cultural and arts institutions reached 24 million tugriks, which is 4.6 percent higher than in the same period last year, and the plan was fulfilled by 103.9 percent.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

# BUDDHIST CONFERENCE ISSUES STATEMENT

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 20 Oct 83 1456 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Today the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, whose headquarters are in Ulaanbaatar, issued a statement which said: The Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace is taking the responsibility of informing fellow believers that as a result of the unprecedented arms race unleashed by U.S. ruling circles, international tension has been aggravated sharply, and the threat of nuclear disaster has grown. U.S. ruling circles and their NATO allies are constantly increasing their nuclear potential and are planning to produce new types of weapons, neutron and chemical weapons in particular; and they are developing new systems for fighting a war from space. Under these conditions there is no work more sacred than for every believer to make every possible contribution to the campaign to avert nuclear war.

The statement stresses that the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace believes that the true path to universal peace, disarmament, and relaxation of international tensions, has been indicated by the peaceful initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

SPEECH GIVEN BY J. BATMONH AT CEMA SESSION

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Oct 83 pp 1 and 3

[Article: "Speech given by J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, at the 37th Meeting of the CEMA Session"]

[Text] On behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; its general secretary, comrade Y. Tsedenbal; and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, comrade J. Batmonh offered warm, fraternal greetings to the heads of the governments, the secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and workers parties of CEMA member countries, the representatives of non-member countries who are taking part in the current meeting of the CEMA Session, and all participants of the 37th Meeting of the CEMA Session, and he wished them success in their work.

He expressed sincere gratitude to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the government of the German Democratic Republic, for the exceptionally pleasant conditions that were created for holding a fruitful regular meeting of the CEMA Session.

Comrade J. Batmonh said: the Executive Committee's report that was submitted for our consideration contains a thorough, and in our opinion, correct summary of the results of the diverse activities of CEMA and its agencies during the period since the 36th Meeting of the CEMA Session. We view this activity favorably and would like to point out that the CEMA agencies are directing themselves more and more toward resolving major economic problems and toward expanding scientific and technical cooperation and collaboration; and they are making more extensive use of special program forms and methods of organizing cooperation.

The results of the fulfillment of national economic plans in CEMA member countries provides convincing evidence that the goals of socialist and communist construction are being met consistently and in accordance with the decisions of the most recent congresses of our communist and workers parties. Further economic and cultural advancement has been achieved and the workers' standard of living in countries of socialist cooperation has risen. Comrade Y. Tsedenbal said: "The overall development of friendship and cooperation between fraternal parties, states, and peoples; and close coordination of their activities in the international arena will guarantee the success of the entire

system of socialist cooperation and of each of its members individually." Here we should especially stress the exceptional role played by the great Soviet Union, its powerful economic, scientific, and technical potential, its wealth of experience in communist construction, and its defense potential, in ensuring our common success.

In terms of their rate of economic development, CEMA member countries are surpassing capitalist countries, as they have in the past. This once again provides convincing confirmation of the opposite trends in the development of socialism and capitalism in the contemporary world. The crisis situation in the capitalist world is continuing to grow worse, production is dropping off, inflation is rising, and unemployment is growing.

The international situation is being dangerously aggravated at the direct instigation of militaristic circles of imperialism, and the Reagan administration in particular. With the far-reaching, adventuristic aims of undermining the strategic balance that has been achieved and gaining military superiority, the Reagan administration is aggravating tensions, accelerating the arms race, preparing to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, spreading vile anti-socialist, anti-Soviet slander, resorting to direct provocative acts against independent, sovereign states, and thereby is flouting the most basic standards of international relations.

The Mongolian people, together with the people of socialist countries and all the world's progressive forces, harshly condemns the imperial ambitions and provocative actions of the United States.

The MPR is deeply disturbed by the fact that Washington's schemes are complicating the international situation in Asia and that the United States and its blind followers are continuing to aggravate the situation in the Middle East, the situation surrounding Afghanistan, and the situation in Indochina. The militaristic essence of the American-Japanese "security agreement" is becoming more and more evident; the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle is growing more active; and the American military presence, including its nuclear presence, is growing in Asia and the Pacific.

It is becoming more and more obvious that under the current, aggravated international conditions there is no more important task for progressive humanity than that of mobilizing and joining forces to preserve peace and avert the threat of nuclear disaster. The anti-war movement is expanding with increasing intensity, as it unites in its ranks people from all social strata and with the most diverse political and religious convictions. The peaceful community can judge by everyday activities that the Soviet Union and socialist cooperation, through their specific, purposeful, peaceful actions, are decisively and consistently standing up for peace and detente, and defending the lawful interests of states and peoples.

People in the MPR were deeply satisfied with and fully support the Political Declaration adopted at the beginning of the year by the Prague Conference of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, and the joint statement issued by the participants in the June (1983) meeting between leading party and state figures from these same socialist countries, in



addition to the whole series of new constructive initiatives and proposals put forward by Yu. V. Andropov in numerous statements.

The MPRP, the MPR government, and the Mongolian people enthusiastically approved the conclusions and proposals contained in the statement issued by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 28 September 1983. We are convinced that this is an exceptionally important and timely step that was motivated by sincere concern for the fate of the world and the very life of mankind. The statement contains an in-depth, comprehensive analysis of the contemporary international situation, which has been complicated to dangerous extremes; the statement reveals the adventuristic, misanthropic essence of the policies and practical actions of the Reagan administration; and it delivers a firm blow against Washington's gross fabrications and its attacks against the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation. The statement also describes with great clarity the principled, consistent peaceful course of the Soviet Union, which corresponds fully to the vital interests and aspirations of all peoples on the planet.

In the implementation of the principled, constructive initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union, the MPRP, the MPR government, and all Mongolian people see a positive guarantee of preserving peace, reducing the danger of nuclear disaster, and providing peaceful cooperation not only among the states of Europe, but also among states in Asia and throughout the world.

The U.S. administration and its close NATO partners are, through their aggressive policies, striving to use the most refined methods of discrimination with regard to socialist countries; they are organizing economic, trade, and other types of blockades, and they are resorting to various "sanctions." But plans to provoke economic difficulties and undermine our countries constructive plans have never been successful and never will be. As Yu. V. Andropov noted, "The USSR and other socialist countries will live and develop according to their own laws--the laws of the most advanced social system."

Comrade J. Batmonh went on to say that the Central Committees of the communist and workers parties of CEMA member countries and our countries governments have always devoted and are still devoting constant attention to expanding and improving economic, scientific, and technical cooperation; to the broad exchange of the experience that has been gained in socialist and communist construction; to making full and efficient use of internal resources in the system of socialist cooperation; and to strengthening technical and economic independence. A concrete demonstration of this can be seen in the numerous advisory meetings between secretaries of the Central Committees of fraternal parties of CEMA member countries and our permanent representatives to CEMA that were held after the 36th Meeting of the CEMA Session. During the course of these meetings the top priority problems in cooperation among our countries were disclosed and coordinated.

In accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Program and the Long-Range Special Programs for cooperation, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries have continued to provide a great deal of economic and technical assistance to help develop the economy of the MPR, and also to help

train the national labor force. Thanks to this assistance, the MPR is successfully developing its industrial sectors; it is strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture; it is incorporating scientific and technical achievements into the national economy; and it is raising the workers' standard of living.

We should make special mention here of the all-round, fraternal aid from the Soviet Union, which is playing an immense role in fulfilling the goals of the 7th Five-Year Plan, and is making a huge contribution to advancing our country's economy and culture even further.

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government, our delegation wishes to convey heartfelt thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government, all the Soviet people, and the Central Committees of communist and workers' parties, the governments, and peoples of all fraternal countries, for their all-round assistance and support.

In the time since the 36th Meeting of the CEMA Session, our country has continued to fulfill successfully the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the plan quotas of the 7th Five-Year Plan; the national income and industrial and agricultural production have all risen. We are fulfilling our export obligations in accordance with the long-term trade agreements and our goods turnover with CEMA member countries is growing.

There are still some problems that involve ensuring stable growth in agricultural production; the development of other sectors of the national economy depends on this. In connection with this, at its Plenum in June of this year the MPRP Central Committee considered certain issues in animal husbandry and outlined specific measures which are now being carried out.

At its current meeting the CEMA Session is considering joint cooperation measures to improve the supply of food products to the populations of CEMA member countries. There is no doubt that implementation of these measures will substantially deepen cooperation among CEMA member countries in the development of an agro-industrial complex; these measures will permit each of our countries to expand its opportunities for improving the food supply to its people. Mongolia is in favor of adopting this important document and it will play an active role in carrying out the measures that are agreed upon. We believe that cooperation in this area will contribute to the successful implementation of measures called for in the long-range program to develop agriculture in the MPR, which was worked out in accordance with a decision of the 18th MPRP Congress.

Also on the agenda of our meeting is the very important question of cooperation in the economical and rational utilization of fuel and power resources and raw materials. Mongolia has a high opinion of the work being done by CEMA agencies in this direction and finds the planned basic directions for expanding and improving this cooperation to be completely acceptable.

With an immense amount of assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, there has been an increase in the solid fuel and mineral raw materials reserves discovered in the MPR; the production capacities used to

extract and process these reserves are growing; and the prospects for these sectors are promising.

Conserving fuel, power, and raw materials is becoming one of the most urgent national economic problems. Serious attention is being devoted to the resolution of this problem; specific measures are being taken to limit excessive consumption and to encourage economical use of fuel, power, and raw materials resources; these measures are having concrete results. In this work we are depending primarily on the wealth of experience gained by fraternal countries and on their technical assistance; we are interested in expanding cooperation that is directed at economical utilization of fuel, power, and raw materials.

The MPR sees as its top priority goal doing everything possible to strengthen production, economic, and trade ties with fraternal countries; and to steadily expand scientific and technical cooperation with them. Expanded integration processes with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, taking into account common and national interests, is of inestimable importance for our country, with its relatively limited manpower, material, and financial resources.

We are convinced that this is the path and foundation for the MPR to achieve accelerated economic development and to increase the effectiveness of its economy. We should participate more extensively and in more concrete ways in the international socialist division of labor, and strive to approach the level of economic development of fraternal countries.

In accordance with the decisions of the preceding meeting of the CEMA Session, our countries are planning to coordinate their national economic plans and to coordinate their economic policies after 1985. For example, our country's planning agencies have already held preliminary meetings with the corresponding agencies in several other countries.

In the course of this coordination, Mongolia is offering specific proposals on issues involving further expansion and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with CEMA member countries. We are interested in implementing measures, with the help of fraternal countries, to increase the efficiency of production capacities that were built with their assistance; to modernize these capacities; and to build new capacities; in addition to strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture and raising its productivity, improving product quality, developing scientific and technical cooperation, carrying out joint geological prospecting operations, developing several deposits containing mineral raw materials, including those that are in short supply, so that there will be a steady rise in export possibilities and the goods turnover with countries of socialist cooperation will grow.

In conclusion, comrade J. Batmonh said:

We hope that the fraternal countries will continue to provide assistance in developing the economy of the MPR and in increasing its effectiveness by using tried and true forms of cooperation.

Our delegation is in complete agreement with the draft of the Session's decree and it is confident that the results of the current meeting and the decisions made here will make an important contribution to further expanding our cooperation and to deepening socialist economic integration.

9967

CSO: 1819/17

## SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF MPRP JOURNAL OBSERVED

### MPRP Central Committee Congratulates Editors

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party heartily congratulates the journal's editorial collective and all of its activists and readers on the 60th anniversary of the first issue of the journal NAMYN AM'DRAL.

NAMYN AM'DRAL is an organ of the MPRP Central Committee and has always served and continues to serve as an important ideological weapon of the party in resolving the most important political, social, and economic issues and problems involving the communist education of party members and the working masses.

The MPRP Central Committee appreciates the true value of the contribution made by NAMYN AM'DRAL to educating communists and workers in the spirit of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to providing propaganda for the party's domestic and foreign policies, and to the all-around development and deepening of international friendship and close cooperation between the MPR, the Soviet Union, and other countries of socialist cooperation.

Today NAMYN AM'DRAL is faced with the task of further increasing the effectiveness of its publications. In its illumination of the most important issues in party construction, NAMYN AM'DRAL is called on to provide party organizations with the theoretical and practical assistance they need to carry out their work. It is obliged to promote greater militancy among primary party organizations and the communists' vanguard role, and to help them master the Leninist style of party work, and actively propagandize and disseminate the experience of our party organizations and those of fraternal parties.

Under the current complicated international circumstances, NAMYN AM'DRAL and other party propaganda organs are faced with the urgent task of improving and perfecting the work that is being done to advance the Marxist-Leninist education of communists; to expose the reactionary essence of opportunism, nationalism, anti-communism, anti-Sovietism, and the aggressive policies of imperialist and hegemonistic forces; to educate all workers in the spirit of boundless loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian



internationalism and to fraternal friendship among the peoples of socialist countries; and to propagandize the ideas of peace and the achievements of real socialism.

The basic direction of the journal's activities has been and still is to exert an effective influence on implementation of the party's social and economic policies; and on solving, in particular, urgent problems in socialist construction, such as raising the efficiency of national production and the quality of work, developing in people a thrifty and zealous attitude toward the people's property. In order to do this, the journal must constantly focus on questions involving increasing the responsibility of personnel; universal strengthening of discipline and order; establishing an atmosphere in which violations of discipline are unacceptable; active organization of socialist competition; and rapid incorporation into production of the achievements of contemporary scientific and technical progress, advanced methods of labor, and rationalizers' and innovators' suggestions.

The MPRP Central Committee is confident that the collective of NAMYN AM'DRAL, its activists, and readers, will make a new and important contribution to the successful fulfillment of the party's program goals for completing socialist construction in our country.

Signed,

The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party

#### Meeting Marks Anniversary

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Yesterday a festive meeting was held in the House of Government in honor of the 60th anniversary of NAMYN AM'DRAL, the journal of the MPRP Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. Following the opening remarks, D. Molomjams, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, read greetings from the MPRP Central Committee to the editorial collective of NAMYN AM'DRAL.

G. Chimed, editor-in-chief of NAMYN AM'DRAL and member of the MPRP Central Committee, gave a speech dedicated to the journal's jubilee.

He said that the greetings sent by the MPRP Central Committee on the occasion of our journal's 60th anniversary expressed high praise for the journal's activities and they outlined the urgent tasks that are facing the editorial board and the editors' collective; this will inspire our journal's editorial staff and readers to make new gains in labor.

Our revolutionary press, including our journal, emerged in the midst of a critical battle between the old and the new; it grew stronger and developed on a Marxist-Leninist foundation and at all stages of the struggle of the party and the people it has been and still is a militant ideological tool of the party.



Comrade G. Chimed used specific examples to describe the multi-faceted and effective current affairs commentary and organizational work performed by the journal's editorial staff, whose writing is dedicated to propagandizing and disseminating Marxism-Leninism, providing our country's communists and workers with a Marxist-Leninist world view, and increasing their political and labor activity.

The speaker pointed out that under the current conditions, when the aggressive policies and actions of imperialist circles, first and foremost the U.S. administration, are to blame for the continuing aggravation of the international situation and the growing threat of nuclear war, the peaceful foreign policy and joint efforts of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation are the primary force capable of curbing the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war.

The statement issued on 28 September of this year by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is an historic document that is of great importance in the work of defending peace and averting a nuclear catastrophe; it corresponds to the interests of millions of people on various continents.

The speaker emphasized that the journal's publications are aimed at exposing the true nature of imperialism, anti-communism, anti-Sovietism, hegemonism, and other ideology hostile to us; stress is also put on raising class consciousness and the political vigilance of the workers, and to educate them in the spirit of refusing to reconcile themselves with ideology that is hostile to us.

D. Monhtsetseg, a worker at Ulaanbaatar Knitted Goods Factory No 1 and a deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural; and L. Tserentogtoh, party committee secretary at the Sewing Enterprises Production Association and delegate to the 18th MPRP Congress, congratulated the editorial collective on the journal's jubilee on behalf of the journal's readers.

Ye. I. Bugayev, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal KOMMUNIST, an organ of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a speech of welcome. He read greetings that were sent by the editors of KOMMUNIST.

Those gathered at the meeting applauded enthusiastically upon hearing the announcement that greetings were sent by the editorial boards of the journals of the central committees of communist and workers parties in fraternal socialist countries, the chief editorial board of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA [Problems of Peace and Socialism], central and local party, state, and social organizations of our country, communists, and readers.

#### Editor Describes History of Party Journal

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by G. Chimid, editor-in-chief of the united editorial board of newspapers and journals of the MPRP Central Committee: "The Party's Militant Tribune"]

[Text] The first journal of the MPRP Central Committee, MONGOL ARDYN NAM, (The Mongolian People's Party) was founded on 20 October 1923 in accordance with a decision made by the 2nd MPRP Congress. This was a time of an historic turning point in the life of the country, during the course of which the liberating revolution achieved total victory and the people's primary goal was reached--state independence and the transfer of all power into the hands of the workers.

Born during a violent struggle between the old and the new, our revolutionary press, including the journal NAMYN AM'DRAL, grew stronger and developed on a Marxist-Leninist foundation and at all stages of the struggle of the people and the party it was and remains a militant ideological weapon of the party.

The party press, and the journal NAMYN AM'DRAL in particular, played a major role in the long and difficult struggle of the party and the people to put into practice the general policy and program goals approved at the historic 3rd and 4th MPRP Congresses: the development and strengthening of the democratic system, intensification of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution, and the development of the country along a non-capitalist path of social progress.

On behalf of the ideological and organizational consolidation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party--the vanguard of the Mongolian people--and defending the purity of the party ranks, the journal MONGOL ARDYN NAM came out with pointed articles on important issues in party life; this actively contributed to the education of the party masses.

With the aim of raising the political education and class consciousness of party members and all workers, the journal MONGOL ARDYN NAM and its successors NIYGEM JURMYN ZAM, NAMYN BAIGUULALT, and SURTAL NEBTRUULEGCH, did a great deal to explain the international significance of the October Revolution and to familiarize party members and all workers with the work of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V. I. Lenin.

These publications played an important role in disseminating and forming among party members and workers a scientific world outlook, and equipping them with knowledge of the laws of social development and the class struggle.

True to this fine tradition, the editorial board of the journal, which is approaching its 60th anniversary, has embarked on a major propaganda campaign with the theme "Marx, Marxism, and Contemporary Life"; it is dedicated to the 165th anniversary of Marx's birth and the 100th anniversary of his death.

The historic 10th MPRP Congress held in 1940 summed up the successes of the revolution and set new goals for continuing along the non-capitalist path of development and for building the foundations of socialism. By joining the party and the people along the heroic path of the struggle, the party press actively aided the party in educating and uniting the workers and in mobilizing them toward solving the problems of building a new society.

The journal did a great deal of propaganda and organizational work to overcome the holdovers of feudalism in the people's consciousness and to educate the

workers, primarily the younger generation, in the spirit of the revolutionary and labor traditions of the party and the people.

Since the first issue, the main focus of the MPRP Central Committee's journal has been and remains tireless propaganda of the ideas of the class alliance and friendship between the peasant livestock herders in Mongolia and the working class of Soviet Russia.

During the difficult time when Hitler's Germany attacked the Country of Soviets, the chief stronghold of peace and socialism, and Japanese militarists were preparing for new aggression that presented a direct threat to the freedom and independence of the MPR, it was especially important to educate the workers in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism, and loyalty to the inviolable fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, which is a remarkable achievement of the people's revolution. During the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people, the party did a great deal to provide assistance to the front and to mobilize the internal resources of the national economy; the journal played an important role in this effort by helping explain the party's policies to the people.

After the second world war the party and the people set out to realize the major goals involved in industrialization of the country, collectivization of agriculture, and further expansion of the cultural revolution. The party press participated actively in the reorganization national production on a socialist basis, strengthening the party in ideological and organizational terms, increasing its leadership role, and teaching party and state personnel management methods that correspond to the demands of the time. The party press also helped propagandize measures taken by the party in order to raise the quality of work, discipline, and order to a new level. The experience gained during that period is still valuable today.

Since the mid-1950s, when the cooperative movement enveloped the entire country, the journal's propaganda efforts were directed at illuminating advanced methods of creating and strengthening agricultural associations.

Over the past 20 years the journal's activities have been aimed at explaining and propagandizing the goals of the party's new program, the decisions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th MPRP Congresses, and plenums of the MPRP Central Committee, and at mobilizing workers to implement these decisions. The editorial collective devotes a great deal of attention to the publication of materials that explain the party's program and key social, political, and economic problems; and from a Marxist-Leninist position it strives to disclose the essence of new phenomena and processes that arise during the course of our society's movement forward. Under the permanent heading "The Theory and Practice of Socialist Construction", articles have been published that are of theoretical as well as practical importance. Included here are materials that illuminate our party's experience in managing the complex process of building socialism; the development of backward, feudal Mongolia along the non-capitalist path; its international importance; objective, natural principles behind the growth in the MPRP's leadership role during the course of socialist construction; questions of social policies in our society and

socialist industrialization of the MPR; the MPRP's agrarian policies; and the peculiar features of the MPR's cultural revolution.

The journal's publications have been aimed at explaining important theoretical and practical problems that arose at the 17th and 18th MPRP Congresses, in addition to documents issued at the plenums of the MPRP Central Committee; Y. Tsendenbal's ideas and conclusions regarding assimilation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialist cooperation; more intensive development of socialist economic integration; reinforcement of the socialist way of life in all spheres of social life; completing the construction of a material and technical base for socialism; and consequently creation of the important conditions for the MPR's gradual transition to a developed socialist society.

In honor of historic jubilees and important events the journal publishes thematic issues dedicated to important questions of socialist construction.

In commemoration of some important jubilees--the 60th anniversary of the MPRP, the People's Revolution, the Great October Socialist Revolution, the formation of the USSR, the birthdays of K. Marx and V. I. Lenin--the journal initiated a special section which contains regular, specific propaganda of the practical embodiment of the great teachings of Marxism-Leninism, their international importance, and the fruits of international friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation. Under this heading the journal publishes materials on the tireless activities of the MPRP, the CPSU, and other fraternal parties in the area of foreign policy, relaxation of international tensions, and averting the threat of war. All this helps raise political culture and consciousness and develop creative thinking among all workers, party members, and personnel at all levels.

Guided by the fundamental directives of the party that state that economic construction is the major front for party activities, the journal also started permanent sections, such as "Management of the Economy", "Socialism, Public Property, Labor", "We Are Learning to Manage Efforts to Improve Quality", and "Capital Construction--the Key Front of the Campaign"; and the journal describes the experience of the party's management of the economy and theoretical and practical questions. The journal also elucidates important issues in the party's economic policy.

The journal's publications are directed to a great extent toward supporting in every way possible the valuable undertakings and initiatives of rural workers, such as the movement for quality brigades, the brigade contract system, a comprehensive quality control system, and the brigade form for organizing labor; the journal also elucidates theoretical and methodological questions in the scientific organization of labor and the role of socialist competition.

Taking into account the need for further improvements in the style of work practiced by management workers, the journal's pages regularly carry discussions, conversations, and conferences. There are permanent sections in the journal devoted to providing practical assistance to party workers and activists. The journal focuses a great deal of attention on raising production efficiency and the quality of work, developing among people an intelligent

attitude toward labor and public property, universal introduction of strict accounting practices, control, and monitoring of performance.

Under the current situation of aggravated international tensions, it is even more important to provide propaganda for the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, which are directed at preserving peace throughout the world and mobilizing all people of good will to join the campaign for peace and against the aggressive schemes of imperialists who are trying to push humanity to the brink of destruction.

The journal assigns a particularly important role to propaganda for the peaceful policies of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation, the peaceful initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state, including Yu. V. Andropov's recent statement, which are directed at limiting and halting the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and at exposing the aggressive, reactionary policies and actions of imperialism, first and foremost those of militant circles in the United States.

The journal's publications are also aimed at exposing the true nature of the capitalist world, opportunism, anti-Sovietism, hegemonism, and other ideas that are alien to us; and at raising the workers' class consciousness and political vigilance, and educating them in the spirit of irreconcilability with ideology that is hostile to us.

The party press, in its current affairs commentaries, assigns an important role to materials that elucidate pressing problems in our party's foreign and domestic policies, practical tasks of socialist construction and the historic victory and advantages of real socialism.

9967

CSO: 1819/18



## MONGOLIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MONTH OPENS

### Meeting Held in Honor of Opening

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Oct 83 p 1

[Article: "Eternal, Inviolable Friendship!"]

[Text] A festive meeting dedicated to the opening of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month was held in Ulaanbaatar.

Every year the traditional Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month is celebrated in Mongolia like a huge nationwide holiday of the inviolable Leninist friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. This year's friendship month is the 32nd in a row and is dedicated to the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; the aim of this year's friendship month is to acquaint the workers of Mongolia with the Soviet people's achievements in communist construction, using the Buryat ASSR, which recently celebrated its 60th anniversary, as an example.

On 5 October, in the Palace of Culture of Mongolian Trade Unions, a festive meeting was held that included representatives of party, state, and social organizations, and Ulaanbaatar's workers; it was dedicated to the opening of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month.

The hall was covered with holiday decorations. On the stage, which was decorated with the state flags of the MPR and USSR, stood a bust of the great leader of the world proletariat, V. I. Lenin, and one of the leader of the Mongolian people, D. Sukhe Bator; these men stood at the origin of the inviolable friendship between our peoples.

At 5 o'clock pm those gathered in the hall stood and applauded long and loud as the following MPR party and government leaders appeared in the presidium: comrades Y. Tsedenbal; J. Batmonh; B. Altangerel; D. Gombojab; D. Maydar; D. Molomjams; T. Ragchaa; S. Lubsangombo; G. Ad'yaa; M. Peljee, D. Sodnom, C. Suren, and D. Tebegmid, deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; members of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; S. P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR; visitors to our country who have come to participate in activities connected to the friendship month and USSR Days, using the example of the



achievements of the Buryat ASSR in communist construction; B. S. Semenov, chairman of the Presidium of the Buryat ASSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Buryat Department of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society; A. A. Badiyev, secretary of the Buryat oblast party committee; and A. S. Bereshchenov, first deputy chairman of the Buryat ASSR Council of Ministers.

The festive meeting was opened by D. Gombojab, Politburo member, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association.

The state hymns of the MPR and the USSR were heard beneath the arches of the hall. B. Altangerel, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee, and deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, gave a speech titled "The Creative Strength of Friendship."

B. S. Semenov, head of the delegation from the Buryat ASSR that is taking part in the USSR Days, using the example of the achievements of the Buryat ASSR in communist construction, chairman of the Presidium of the Buryat ASSR Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the Buryat Department of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, gave a welcoming speech.

#### Speech Given by B. Altangerel

[Speech given by B. Altangerel at meeting in Ulaanbaatar on 5 October 1983 in honor of the opening of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month: "The Creative Strength of Friendship"]

[Text] Comrades!

There is a wonderful tradition in our country--the annual Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month. Today all over our country the 32nd friendship month is opening, which is dedicated to the 66th anniversary of the Great October.

Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month is, as always, an important social and political event for our people and a true holiday of internationalism and brotherhood. The significance of the friendship month lies in the fact that it once again demonstrates the utmost strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and USSR, the ever-growing creative strength of Mongolian-Soviet friendship, and its historic role in building a new life in our country. The friendship month takes on great political significance and special importance in light of the new international situation, with the USSR and other countries of socialist cooperation and all the progressive, peaceful forces doing everything in their power to overcome the dangerous trends in the current course of world events and to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

The decree issued by the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee "On Preparing For and Holding the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month" places special emphasis on the fact that activities conducted in connection with the friendship month should promote further strengthening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and should provide broad

propaganda and effective support for the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

We are firmly convinced that the friendship month will serve as a graphic new demonstration of the inviolable friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, will help our country's workers to continue to study and assimilate the invaluable wealth of Soviet experience, and will do even more to add to the glorious traditions of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Comrades!

The eternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, founded by V. I. Lenin and D. Sukhe Bator, has served and continues to serve as an inexhaustible source of our victories and achievements and as a monolithic foundation for the bright structure of socialism that has been erected on Mongolian land.

Under the wise leadership of the MPRP and supported by help from the Soviet Union, the Mongolian people have managed to defend and strengthen their revolutionary gains and independence; to resolve successfully the most complex social, economic, and cultural tasks along the non-capitalist path of development; to carry out radical socialist transformations; and to turn a backward livestock-herding country into an agro-industrial state.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has been the organizing force and inspiration behind our friendship with the Soviet people since its very beginning; it is unfailingly loyal to and steadfastly follows D. Sukhe Bator's behest that "The people are the internal strength in the existence and flourishing of our Mongolian state, and Soviet Russia is the external support."

The friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, tested by time, tempered in a struggle against a common enemy, and forged in peaceful, creative labor, grows stronger with each passing year.

Mongolian-Soviet relations are developing and growing stronger in accordance with provisions in the 1966 Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between the MPR and USSR, basic Mongolian-Soviet documents signed in 1976, and subsequent agreements. These relations are cemented by the unity and solidarity of the MPRP and the CPSU, and by the results of high-level meetings and negotiations between party and state leaders of our two countries.

As our tasks become more complicated and the scale of socialist construction in our country grows, the importance and transforming strength of Mongolian-Soviet friendship are revealed more fully, the content of cooperation between our countries is enriched, its forms are improved and its effectiveness increases.

Our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, as in the past, today serves as a powerful factor in the forward development of the MPR and as a reliable guarantee of our successful fulfillment of the goal of completing the construction of a material and technical base for socialism, which was set forth in the party's Program.

The practical results of Mongolian-Soviet economic and cultural cooperation can be seen in the new, well-designed towns and villages, industrial centers, large, mechanized agricultural projects, and production complexes that are now characteristic features of today's socialist Mongolia.

Major features in the development of Mongolian-Soviet relations at the current stage are a deepening of the process of assimilation between our two countries and peoples in all spheres of social life and the massive scale and all-encompassing, comprehensive character of our cooperation. Mongolian-Soviet friendship and cooperation today guarantee the successful resolution of the major problems in the development of our national economy.

In the current five-year plan alone, aid provided to our country by the Soviet Union has almost doubled. This assistance has been used to start construction on 340 industrial, agricultural, housing, municipal, cultural, and domestic services projects. The third and fourth sections of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine have already been built and put into operation, in addition to the first section of the Baga nuur coal mine complex, a spinning and knitted goods factory, several state farms, a prospecting and exploitation enterprise in Boro ondor, and many other projects. Construction is proceeding successfully on the Hotol Cement and Lime Plant, thermal and electric power plant No 4 in Ulaanbaatar (the largest in the country), a mother and child care center, a new complex at the Hospital imeni P. N. Shastin, and other projects. Aid from the Soviet Union has made it possible to do housing construction work at a rapid pace, and over the last two and a half years alone 370,000 square meters of living space have been built and put into use. Soviet-Mongolian scientific and technical cooperation is expanding more and more. With the direct participation of the corresponding Soviet organizations, specialists, and scientists, a General Model for the Development and Distribution of Productive Forces in the MPR up to the Year 2000 is being worked out; in addition, a special comprehensive program to develop agriculture and improve the food supply in the MPR is being developed successfully.

Of particular importance is the Soviet Union's assistance in training skilled personnel for our national economy. Thousands of graduates of Soviet higher education institutions, technical schools, and vocational-technical schools work in various sectors of our country's national economy and culture. Currently there are more than 5000 young Mongolian men and women studying in Soviet higher education institutions.

The friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples includes not only economic and cultural spheres, but also social relations. As the technical equipment of the national economy rises and the educational and cultural level and professional training of the workers grow, the working class, the cooperative peasant class, and the working intelligentsia expand and their activity and creative participation in the country's social transformation increase, and the ideological and political unity of our society grows stronger. Comprehensive cooperation between our parties and peoples helps to realize the goals of the MPRP's social policies, the essence of which is to provide consistent improvement in the workers' standard of living and cultural level, to strengthen the socialist way of life, to promote the

formation of the new man, and to develop among our citizens the best moral qualities and a socialist attitude toward labor and public property.

Our party devotes special attention to the in-depth study and creative application of the wealth of experience gained by the CPSU and the Soviet people, which is of worldwide historical importance. Comrade Y. Tsedenbal pointed out: "The advanced experience of the Soviet Union is a powerful source of learning and growth, a priceless mine of wisdom and excellence, and an inextinguishable guiding light that serves as the greatest model in the campaign to build a new society."

The Lvov integrated quality control system, the Saratov system for delivery of defect-free products starting with the first delivery, the experience of Rostov workers who do not permit anyone to fall behind, the experience of the Ipatovskiy rayon in Stavropol Kray, and many other practices are being employed extensively at industrial enterprises and economic organizations in our country. Today almost half of our construction workers are working according to the method of N. A. Zlobin, the Soviet construction worker; their labor productivity has increased by 40 percent and the average wage has increased by more than 10 percent over that in ordinary brigades.

The introduction of specific Soviet methods has a great economic effect in our national economy; this is achieved primarily through increasing labor productivity and the quality of work.

Thanks to the constant concern and attention of the MPRP and the CPSU, the Leninist friendship and inviolable class alliance between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples is growing stronger and stronger; and new, effective forms are emerging in the course of close, comprehensive cooperation between our countries.

The coordination of national economic plans is an important factor in the expansion and strengthening of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and in increasing its effectiveness. Another effective form of cooperation is the development of direct ties between aymags and towns in the MPR and autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, okrugs, and towns in the USSR; and between related ministries, departments, enterprises, and cultural and educational organizations in the two countries. Within the framework of these ties, measures are implemented to increase the efficiency of individual sectors of the MPR national economy and to develop the full production capacities of enterprises and farms built with the help of the Soviet Union; and there is exchange of scientific and technical information and specialists. The meeting of activists from the two friendship societies that was held recently in Baranul was of great importance in summarizing the experience that has been gained in establishing direct ties, in discovering and utilizing new opportunities, and making further increases in the effectiveness of cooperation.

One of the most promising forms of cooperation is the creation of joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprises and economic organizations. International labor collectives are formed at joint enterprises, where our workers and young people work side by side with Soviet workers and specialists and learn directly from their wealth of experience and their example, thus improving their professional



skills, developing an active life position and a spirit of consistent internationalism. The formation of the "Nayramdal-Druzhba" [Friendship] international brigades and crews has proven to be an effective way to learn from Soviet specialists; almost 700 people are now participating in brigades of this type.

Our primary task now is to make the most efficient and rational use of the favorable opportunities and new reserves that have been created by the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our peoples. When studying and utilizing Soviet experience, we should focus our attention primarily on increasing the efficiency of national production and the quality of work, incorporating scientific and technical achievements into production, mastering contemporary management methods and making rational use of all types of resources, and completely mastering ways to achieve high final results with the least expenditures.

The friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union serve as the most important factor in stepping up the process of socialist construction, and in the gradual assimilation and equalization between our country's level of economic development and that of highly developed fraternal countries.

The strengthening and development of real socialism in Mongolia is an undeniable confirmation of the fruitfulness of the friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal peoples.

Permit me, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR government, and all our country's workers, to express on this festive day our deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government, and the fraternal Soviet people for their international assistance and their constant attention and concern for the steady development of the MPR's economy and culture and for increasing the standard of living of the Mongolian people.

Permit me to offer warm greetings and wish all the best to all the Soviet specialists and workers who are participating directly in the socialist creation of our country and who are enriching the traditions of eternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship with their noble deeds; to comrade S. P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR; and to the staff of the Soviet Embassy, who are making an active contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Comrades!

The homeland of Lenin and October, the standard-bearer in building a new world--the great Soviet Union--is in the vanguard of contemporary world development.

All the activities of the CPSU and the everyday deeds of the Soviet people--builders of communism--are full of the greatest social, creative work. The strategy of the CPSU for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the 1980s is on the whole aimed at seeing that Soviet people live better every year, that their

labor brings greater and greater results, and that developed socialism reveals more and more fully its inexhaustible creative possibilities.

The Soviet people are doing an excellent job of putting into practice the lofty goals of communist construction that were set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people received the decisions of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee with unanimous support and complete approval; these plenums were not only major political events in the life of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, they are also of worldwide importance. An immense economic, scientific, technical, and defense potential has been created in the Soviet Union now, which is the result of the creative labor of the entire multinational Soviet people. By the middle of 1983, the value of fixed capital in the USSR national economy exceeded 2 trillion rubles and the total national wealth exceeded 3 trillion rubles.

In the Soviet Union during the first half of 1983 the primary indicator of the economy's efficiency--labor productivity--increased by 3.3 percent. This increase was responsible for more than four-fifths of the rise in industrial production, for a drop in production costs and the consumption of materials in production, and for an increase in profit.

Scientific and technical achievements and advanced labor organization methods are being incorporated into production more rapidly and more extensively. This year in the USSR more than 500 new types of products have been put into production, 114 new manufacturing processes have been introduced, and new electric power stations with a total capacity of 1.6 million kilowatts have been added to the country's power system.

Today in the Soviet Union there are more than 3000 rayon, oblast, kray, and republic agro-industrial associations in operation. Capital investments in the agro-industrial complex, including sectors that provide agriculture with means of production, have increased by 6 percent over the same period last year and totalled about 20 billion rubles, 16 billion of which were invested directly in agriculture. At the country's collective farms and state farms the livestock population increased, as did livestock productivity. Important successes are being achieved in the development of farming.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are implementing large-scale measures for the further improvement of the people's standard of living. Today the average wage of white and blue collar workers, taking into account increased payments and benefits from public consumption funds, is 249 rubles per month and there has been a 10-12 percent increase in old-age pension payments and bonuses for continuous service. During the first half of this year alone Soviet people received the keys to 640,000 apartments. New schools with space for 105,000 pupils, kindergartens and nurseries with space for 127,000 children, hospitals, and many other social and cultural institutions have been opened; the number of interest-free loans granted for residential renovation or for young families with children to set up housekeeping also rose.

Soviet science is in the forefront of worldwide scientific and technical progress. One-fourth of all scientists in the world work in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's outstanding successes in conquering space for peaceful



purposes serves as concrete evidence of the achievements of Soviet science and technology.

Under current conditions, the primary focus of the CPSU's activity is perfecting all aspects of the developed socialist society. The CPSU's course toward making further improvements in management of the economy; increasing responsibility for adherence to statewide interests; creating the economic and organizational conditions that would encourage high-quality, productive labor, initiative, and an enterprising spirit; overcoming inertia and attachments to outmoded forms of labor; and decisive strengthening of conscientious labor discipline is being embodied in the Soviet people's achievements in honor of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The historic accomplishments of the great Country of Soviets in communist construction and the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state serve as a source of inspiration for the peoples in countries of socialist cooperation, and all of progressive humanity in their campaign to preserve peace and guarantee the security of people and for social progress.

Soviet foreign policy, which has an open, truly democratic, deeply humane nature and reflects the vital interests of the working class and workers in all countries, is receiving broad international recognition and ardent support among the world community and all people of good will.

The broad set of peaceful initiatives and proposals put forward recently by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialism is of immense importance. They are directed wholly toward a fundamental resolution of the most urgent issues of contemporary life: the preservation and strengthening of peace; curbing the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race; further strengthening the positions of socialist cooperation; and deepening trust and developing cooperation among states with different social systems.

The noble initiative taken by the Soviet Union in promising not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and not to be the first to deploy any anti-satellite weapons in space, will become part of the permanent history of international relations and part of the chronicle of the peaceful Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Another constructive step directed at averting a nuclear catastrophe is the Soviet Union's appeal to all nuclear powers to freeze nuclear weapons both in terms of quantity and quality.

Convincing proof of the Soviet Union's sincere devotion to the cause of preserving and defending peace for all peoples, strengthening mutual trust, and relaxing international tensions can be seen in the Soviet Union's readiness to liquidate all of its missiles that are being reduced on the condition that a mutually acceptable agreement is reached that would include a rejection by the United States of its plans to deploy new missiles in Europe; this position was expressed by comrade Yu. V. Andropov in his responses to questions asked by the newspaper PRAVDA in August of this year.

At the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade Yu. V. Andropov stated: "Our goal is not simply to avert war. We are seeking a fundamental improvement in international relations and a strengthening and development of

all positive initiatives in these relations." The high degree of humanism reflected in these words corresponds wholly to the hopes and aspirations of all peoples of the world, including the Mongolian people.

The steadfastness of the genuinely peaceful course of the Soviet state has once again been confirmed in the statement issued by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The assessments and conclusions contained in this statement have received ardent support and a broad response throughout the world.

Expressing the will and feelings of Mongolia's communists and workers, comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, said: "The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR government value highly the consistent initiatives of the Soviet Union and its immense contribution to the cause of peace, security, and progress of peoples." During recent days meetings and demonstrations have been held everywhere in our aymags, towns, enterprises, and economic organizations in support of comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statements and the peaceful initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state and against the threat of war.

It is widely known that forces of imperialism, and the ruling circles in the United States in particular, are to blame for the serious aggravation of the international situation. Striving to shift the existing military and strategic balance in its own favor and to establish the supremacy of American imperialism throughout the world, the U.S. administration has embarked on a path of unprecedented escalation of the arms race. Plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the development of combat space systems for conducting military actions in space and from space, the production of new types of lethal chemical weapons--all this is a far from complete list of the American administration's military program. The militaristic programs for increasing Washington's arsenal are supported by various kinds of reactionary concepts, such as "a first disarming nuclear strike", "limited" and "prolonged" nuclear war, and so on.

U.S. ruling circles and their NATO allies are unleashing simultaneously a "psychological war" on an unprecedented scale, having declared a "crusade" against countries of socialist cooperation, primarily the Soviet Union. Under a far-fetched pretext the United States is expanding its military presence in places that are a long distance from its own territory and Washington is conducting a policy of suppressing the peoples' national liberation movement and open interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, evidence of which can be seen in events taking place in the Middle East, Central America, and the southern part of Africa, and in the undeclared war against Nicaragua and Afghanistan. A new manifestation of the aggressive policies and extremely adventuristic actions of the reactionary forces of imperialism, led by the United States, was the premeditated, planned provocation against the Soviet Union using the South Korean airliner that invaded Soviet air space for intelligence-gathering purposes. This was followed by Washington spreading an unrestrained anti-Soviet campaign of lies and slander that aroused the deep indignation of all honest people in the world, including the Mongolian people.

The situation in Asia is still alarming; various regions in Asia have been declared "vital interest" zones by imperialist circles, primarily the U.S. administration. The situation is aggravated by the reinforced military and political partnership among imperialist, militaristic, and hegemonistic forces in Asia, which represents a real threat to the peace of peoples on this continent.

A mass anti-war, anti-missile movement is spreading throughout various parts of the world. People are harshly condemning the adventurism of aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily American imperialism, that are pushing humanity toward the nuclear abyss.

The Reagan administration and NATO countries are blocking a positive conclusion of the Geneva negotiations and are striving at any cost to deploy new American missiles in Europe. Under these conditions there is an extreme need for an active, aggressive campaign and unity of action against the threat of war on the part of all those who value life on earth.

During this time when the cause of peace is being seriously tested, a powerful mass movement for preserving peace and averting the threat of nuclear war is spreading throughout the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation.

The Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation are opposing the growing aggressive schemes and adventuristic actions of ultra-reactionary forces led by American imperialism with a monolithic unity and a consistent policy in the defense of peace.

The Mongolian people, together with the peoples of fraternal socialist countries and all peaceful forces on our planet, wholly support the peaceful course and active, tireless efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state that are directed at preserving peace, curbing the arms race and removing the threat of thermonuclear war.

The MPR speaks out consistently in favor of preserving peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. A concrete demonstration of the MPR's foreign policy efforts can be seen in its proposal for an agreement on mutual non-aggression and no use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific; this proposal has received a positive response and support from countries in Asia and other parts of the world. The Mongolian people are firmly devoted to the principles of the socialist policies for strengthening peace and friendship among peoples, and they are absolutely resolved to do everything within their power to make a contribution to strengthening universal peace and security.

No matter how complex the international situation, peace can be defended and there is no force that can turn back the tide of history. World history since the time of the October Revolution has confirmed this.

A steady increase in the successes and achievements of countries of real socialism, led by the Soviet Union, and the solidarity and unity of action

among all progressive, peaceful forces today provide a reliable guarantee of the preservation of peace.

Comrades!

A whole series of activities will be carried out in connection with Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month. The primary focus of the friendship month is propaganda for the leading achievements of the Soviet people in communist construction, its invaluable wealth of experience, the peaceful policies of the CPSU and the Soviet Union's constructive, peaceful initiatives and proposals, and a more in-depth understanding of the importance of the immense amount of assistance provided to our country by the Soviet Union.

One of the major activities of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month is USSR Days, using the achievements of the Buryat ASSR in communist construction as an example; the Buryat ASSR recently celebrated the 60th anniversary of its formation.

As a result of implementing the Leninist national policies of the CPSU and thanks to the constant assistance and support of the great Russian people and the other peoples of the Soviet Union, Buryat, once a backward, remote district of tsarist Russia, has become over the past 60 years a full member of the unified, multinational Soviet state and it has turned into a republic with highly developed industry, large-scale, mechanized agriculture, and a flourishing culture. During this 60-year period industrial production increased by a factor of 1434 and the area of land under cultivation increased by a factor of 6.2.

During the USSR Days, using the achievements of the Buryat ASSR in communist construction as an example, meetings and friendship evenings and scientific and practical conferences will be held; there will be performances by well-known artistic collectives and masters of the arts; there will be a Buryat film festival; exhibits on "The Science, Technology, and Economy of the Buryat ASSR" and "Fine Arts of the Buryat ASSR"; in addition to many other activities.

The USSR Days, using the example of the Buryat ASSR, will certainly help familiarize Mongolian workers with the life of the multinational Soviet people, and the achievements of developed socialism, and it will make an important contribution to the noble cause of developing and strengthening Mongolian-Soviet friendship and close cooperation. Permit me to extend warm greetings to the Soviet Buryat delegation led by comrade B. S. Semenov, chairman of the Buryat Department of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, to the Buryat masters of the arts, and to all our dear Buryat guests; I wish them a happy stay in our country.

Comrades!

The next important task of party, state, and social organizations is to prepare for and carry out all the activities organized in connection with the traditional Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month that is starting today. These activities must be carried out on a high ideological, political, and organizational level and in close coordination with the mobilization of all our

workers' efforts toward putting into practice the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, realizing the decisions of the 6th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee and the goals and directives put forward at that Plenum by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, and fulfilling and exceeding both quantitatively and qualitatively the plan quotas for 1983--the decisive year of the 7th Five-Year Plan.

The plan quotas for the first nine months are being fulfilled successfully in industry, agriculture, trade, transportation, and other sectors of the national economy. Our renowned livestock herders are raising 8.1 million head of young animals. This year the harvest was not bad. Today's top-priority, immediate task is to bring in and store with no losses the grain, potatoes, and vegetables; store the livestock feed; and make thorough preparations for winter on schedule.

During the friendship month we must expand the national socialist competition in honor of the 66th anniversary of the Great October. When organizing socialist competition special attention should be given to questions that involve putting all production capacities into operation; conserving raw materials, other supplies, fuel, and power; improving product quality; and fulfilling the plan for export deliveries within the prescribed time period.

Also during the friendship month specific activities should be organized to further expand the movement toward "Nayramdal-Druzhba" [Friendship] international brigades and crews; we should encourage our workers to learn from Soviet specialists; we should study and find creative applications for the experience of USSR autonomous republics, oblasts, and krays in our aymags and towns that maintain direct ties with these administrative units.

More widespread work should be organized for the study of the Russian language--an important means for assimilating Soviet experience and acquiring achievements of contemporary science and culture. Organizations under the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, one of our country's largest mass social organizations and one of the most authoritative, should play a major role in this work. During the friendship month, as in the past, lectures and discussions will be held all over on the achievements of the Soviet people in realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress; there will be photographic exhibits, film festivals, meetings, evenings, various contests, and many other activities. All of our organizations should focus attention on increasing the effectiveness of these activities.

Comrades!

I am fully confident that this year's friendship month, which is being held on the eve of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, will make an important new contribution to the cause of further strengthening and developing the traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship--the historic achievement of the Mongolian people.

Long live the eternal Leninist friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples!

Glory to the MPRP and the CPSU!



Long live lasting peace--the primary condition for the tranquility and life of mankind!

Speech by B. S. Semenov

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Oct 83 pp 2 and 3

[Speech given by B. S. Semenov at meeting in Ulaanbaatar on 5 October 1983 in honor of the opening of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month]

[Text] Today a bright new page is being entered in the chronicle of the eternal and inviolable friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, at the origin of which stood the great leader and teacher, V. I. Lenin, and the leading son of the Mongolian people, the fearless D. Sukhe Bator. Today marks the opening of the traditional Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month that is held annually.

Permit me, on behalf of the Buryat oblast party committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the government, and the board of the Buryat Department of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, to convey to all of you our warm, fraternal greetings, and through you, express our sincere gratitude to all the Mongolian people for giving us the opportunity to familiarize the workers of the Mongolian People's Republic with the immense social and economic transformations that have taken place in Buryat during the years of Soviet power.

For the Buryat people and all our republic's workers who have received the Order of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, and the Order of the Friendship of Peoples, 1983 is an important year. In June we celebrated the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Over the past 60 years, with the selfless, fraternal assistance of the great Russian people and other peoples in our country, Buryat was transformed from a backward land of peasant nomadic herders into a highly developed socialist republic.

We were all very pleased to have the delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic come and help us celebrate our holiday; it was led by Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, a prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and a great and faithful friend of the Soviet Union. In his speech at the festive anniversary meeting of the oblast party committee and the Buryat ASSR Supreme Soviet, he said: "It is with a feeling of gratitude and pleasure that we note the great contribution being made by the communists and workers of Soviet Buryat to the noble cause of developing and strengthening the fraternal Soviet-Mongolian friendship and the comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mongolia. We express our heartfelt thanks to our Soviet brothers and sisters from all the republics, krays, and oblasts of the great Soviet Union for their sincere friendship, genuine brotherhood, all-around assistance and support in building socialism in Mongolia."



In the past Buryat was one of the most backward national districts of tsarist Russia. Thanks to the victory of the October Socialist Revolution; the establishment of Soviet power; the voluntary union of all nations and peoples into the single, mighty Soviet Union; the practical implementation of the wise Leninist national policies; the tireless directive and organizational activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state; their constant concern; and the selfless assistance of the great Russian people and other peoples of our multinational Homeland, the workers of our republic have achieved major successes in economic and cultural construction.

The volume of industrial production in the republic has increased by a factor of almost 1500. Machine building, electrical engineering, mining, timber, wood processing, textile, and other sectors of industry have been created and are undergoing successful development. Articles carrying the Buryat label are exported to almost all the Soviet Union's economic regions and to over 50 foreign countries, including the MPR.

A great deal of capital construction is being done in the republic.

On the Buryat section of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, which is 524 km long, more than 400 km of track has been laid; train service along this section has been opened. White stones are being used to build the beautiful town of Severobaykalsk on the shore of Lake Baykal.

Major changes have taken place in agriculture.

There have been significant achievements in the development of culture, science, literature, and the arts.

The oblast party organization, Councils of People's Deputies, and multinational labor collectives are putting into practice the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the directives of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and they are working strenuously to fulfill the plans of the third, crucial year of the five-year plan. Industrial workers have been successful in fulfilling this year's nine-month plans for product sales.

For more than 6 five-year plans the CPSU and the MPRP and the USSR and MPR have been successfully developing economic, political, cultural, and ideological cooperation, which today stands before the world as a model of socialist-type relations. The peoples of our countries have always lived and continue to live in every way according to common ideas, and have helped and continue to help each other as brothers. The friendship of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples has been tested and tempered in battle, in labor, and in space.

Under the current complicated international circumstances, when the Reagan administration in the United States has embarked on a militaristic course that represents a serious threat to peace, which Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPUS Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, described convincingly in his recent statement, the

Mongolian People's Republic is working together with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist camp in the campaign to preserve peace on earth, for disarmament, and to prevent a worldwide thermonuclear war.

Permit me, dear comrades, to remind you of Yu. V. Andropov's words from that recent statement:

"Over the six and a half decades of its existence, the Soviet state has successfully survived many trials, including some very severe ones. Anyone who has tried to encroach upon the integrity of our state, on its independence, and on our system, has ended up in the scrap heap of history. It is time for everyone to understand that we are capable of guaranteeing under any conditions the security of our country, and the security of our friends and allies."

Throughout all of our vast country meetings are being held by Soviet workers in support of Yu. V. Andropov's statement.

We are well aware that the workers of the MPR expressed their unanimous support for the statement made by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, which was directed at preserving and strengthening peace on our planet.

Our peoples have a great deal in common in terms of historical, economic, and social development, in our culture and traditions, our way of life and language. All this lends a special warmth and feeling to our relations.

In the old Russian town of Kyakhta, the first Mongolian revolutionaries lived and worked illegally in 1920 and 1921; they were working on the formation of the people's revolutionary party, and rallying the forces of the people for the national liberation struggle. This is where the first MPRP Congress was held and the Provisional People's Government was formed here. It was from here that the Mongolian delegation led by D. Sukhe Bator travelled to meet with V. I. Lenin in the fall of 1921.

Noting the prominent role played by the town of Kyakhta in the history of the Mongolian people's revolutionary struggle, and in establishing and developing the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPR and USSR, the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural awarded the town of Kyakhta the Order of Sukhe Bator in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Buryat ASSR.

Party, soviet, and social organizations in the republic are working actively to familiarize the workers of Soviet Buryat with the life, customs, and achievements of the Mongolian people in socialist construction; at the same time they are sharing their experience with their Mongolian friends. With this aim, there is regular exchange of delegations, friendship months and weeks are held, and historic dates are observed. The capital of our republic, Ulan-Ude and the town of Darhan; and Kyakhta and Suhbaatar, center of Selenge aymag, are sister cities.

Collectives at enterprises, collective farms, state farms, and other institutions in the republic have direct business contacts with corresponding

colleives of workers in the MPR and they provide each other with considerable practical assistance.

The Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, which has twice been awarded the Order of Sukhe Bator, is making a major contribution to strengthening friendship between the Soviet Union and the MPR.

The program for holding USSR Days, using our republic as an example, includes an exhibit on "The Economy and Culture of the Buryat ASSR," and exhibit of Buryat fine and applied arts, a book exhibit, concerts by artistic masters, symphony concerts, a showing of feature and documentary films on Buryat, meetings between our actors, writers, artists, and scholars and their colleagues as well as with large masses of the Mongolian community.

We have a clear understanding of the honor that has been given to our Buryat ASSR, and the important assignment that we have been given.

We, as Soviet people, know that the fraternal Mongolian people, under the leadership of the MPRP led by Y. Tsedenbal, have managed through their consistent and unselfish labor to achieve major victories in socialist construction, they have turned their country into a dynamically developing socialist state with a contemporary diversified economy, a flourishing culture, and a rising standard of living.

Your experience has made a valuable contribution to the practice of world socialism and it serves as an inspiration for many peoples of the world in their struggle for a new life.

Allow me to wish Mongolian communists and all the friendly Mongolian people new successes in all areas of socialist construction and in strengthening peace throughout the world; I also wish them great happiness and prosperity.

The audience listened very attentively to the speeches given by comrade B. Altangeral and B. S. Semenov and interrupted them repeatedly with vigorous applause.

After the festive meeting a concert was given by artistic masters from Soviet Buryat.

9967

CSO: 1819/19

## BRIEFS

**HARVEST REPORT**--Every day the pace of intensive harvest work being done in the fields of People's Mongolia speeds up. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture reported to a MONTSAME correspondent that as of 2 October grain had been harvested from 241,000 hectares of land and 342,000 tons of grain had been harvested. At the country's largest crop farms, agricultural machinery operators for the most part have completed the haying work and are now starting the threshing operations. Specialists are noting that at present 50 percent more grain has been harvested than at the corresponding time last year. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 3 Oct 83 1450 GMT] 9967

**STUDENT LABOR**--During the summer labor semester Mongolian students participate actively in socialist construction. Since 1972, student construction detachments have been created in Mongolia, following the practice of the Leninist Komsomol. Every year the number of these detachments grows, as does the amount of work they do. Over the past 5 years a total of 23,200 students have participated in these detachments and they completed work valued at 39.3 million tugriks. The majority of student construction detachments have worked in rural areas. They have built schools, housing, and other national economic projects. The participants in the MPR's student construction detachments are constantly exchanging experience with their peers in the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 3 Oct 83 1456 GMT] 9967

**DELEGATION TO POLAND**--A delegation of the MPR People's Great Hural, led by N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, left Ulaanbaatar today for Warsaw. The Mongolian delegation is visiting Poland at the invitation of the Polish Sejm. The delegation was escorted to the Buyant-uhaa airport by S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR minister of public security; T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; B. Lamjab, member of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural and department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Yondon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; other officials; S. Stawjarski, Polish ambassador to the MPR; and S. P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 3 Oct 83 1502 GMT] 9967

**JOURNALISTS' AGREEMENT**--An agreement was signed here today for cooperation between the Union of Mongolian Journalists and the Union of Bulgarian

Journalists for the years 1983-1985. The document was signed by L. Urjinbadam, deputy chairman of the Union of Mongolian Journalists, and B. Mecharskiy, secretary of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists. T. Namsray, chairman of the Union of Mongolian Journalists and editor-in-chief of the newspaper UNEN, was present during the signing of the agreement. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 4 Oct 83 1546 GMT] 9967

BURYAT DELEGATION--Today a delegation from the Buryat ASSR, led by B. S. Semenov, chairman of the Presidium of the Buryat ASSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Buryat Department of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, arrived in Ulaanbaatar. The delegation will be participating in activities organized in connection with the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month, as well as in the USSR Days, using the achievements of the Buryat ASSR in communist construction as an example. The delegation was met by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR minister of culture; T. Balhajab, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; other officials; and S. P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 4 Oct 83 1550 GMT] 9967

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION LEAVES--Today a government delegation from the CSSR, led by L. Gerle, deputy chairman of the CSSR government and chairman of the Czechoslovak section of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Czechoslovak commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, left Ulaanbaatar for home. The delegation had been participating in the work of the 11th meeting of this intergovernmental commission. The delegation was escorted to the Buyant-uhaa airport by C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian section of the commission; D. Saldan, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad; other officials; and V. Ruzic, CSSR ambassador to the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 5 Oct 83 1507 GMT] 9967

GERMAN AMBASSADOR--Today J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, received H. Bauer, the GDR's ambassador to the MPR, at the latter's request. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 5 Oct 83 1536 GMT] 9967

LEIPZIG FAIR--Articles of light and food industry, furs, and other goods offered for export were displayed in the MPR's pavilion at the fall Leipzig Trade Fair. The fair's gold medal was awarded to a men's clothing ensemble made of camel hair and produced by the Ulaanbaatar combine "Gobi". Articles manufactured at this enterprise, which uses goat's down and camel hair as raw materials, are gaining popularity on the international market. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 10 Oct 83 1436 GMT] 9967

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND--Excavations at an ancient gravesite in Bulgan aymag have yielded some rare finds. It seems that some important person was buried here along with his horse. The richly decorated harness for the horse is of great interest. Research scientists on the Mongolian-Soviet archaeological expedition entered 38 gold embossed ornaments and many other articles into the registry of



Mongolian antiquities. The scientists consider that the round gold harness plate with an illustration of a man's head is of particular scientific value. The plate is engraved with some inscriptions, which when deciphered should solve the mystery of the burial site. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 11 Oct 83 1440 GMT] 9967

BURYAT MEETING--Today the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and the MPR Council of Ministers held a business-like, friendly meeting with B. S. Semenov, head of the delegation from the Buryat ASSR, chairman of the Presidium of the Buryat ASSR Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the Buryat Department of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society; members of the delegation; A. A. Badiyev, secretary of the Buryat Oblast party committee; and A. S. Bereshchenov, first deputy chairman of the Buryat ASSR Council of Ministers. The Buryat delegation is participating in the USSR Days in the MPR, using the achievements of the Buryat ASSR in communist construction as an example. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 11 Oct 83 1511 GMT] 9967

KOREAN GREETINGS--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, and Ho Tam, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, exchanged greetings. The ministers expressed firm confidence that friendly relations and cooperation between the MPR and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea will continue to develop and grow stronger in the future in the interests of the peoples of both countries, for the good of socialism, and the struggle against imperialism. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 14 Oct 83 1536 GMT] 9967

SOVIET STUDENTS IN MPR--For many years already Mongolian and Soviet higher education institutions have been sharing the fine tradition of exchanging students and instructors. This year dozens of representatives of Soviet higher education institutions did their pre-graduation practical work in Mongolia. Future historians, in particular, work at bases of the Mongolian-Soviet historical and cultural expedition that is operating in the MPR; this expedition is making an important contribution to the study of the past not only of Mongolia, but also all of Central Asia. Students of geology departments participated in the work of the joint Mongolian-Soviet expedition that is doing research in the Hobsgol region, which is of great national economic importance. Many students did practical work in Ulaanbaatar's clinics and hospitals. During their stay in our country, the envoys from higher education institutions in the Country of Soviets acquainted themselves with points of interest in Mongolia and with the customs and life of its people; they made many excursions to historical sites, museums, and the theater; they took part in various meetings, friendship evenings with young people, and other interesting activities. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 14 Oct 83 p 4] 9967

AFRICAN COMMUNIST--Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, is sending warm congratulations to Moses Mobida, general secretary of the South African Communist Party, consistent fighter against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, on his 60th birthday. The greetings state: "I sincerely wish you, dear comrade Moses Mobida, good health and further



successes in your courageous struggle to liquidate the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa and for the freedom and happiness of the South African people, for peace and social progress." [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 15 Oct 83 1515 GMT] 9967

NEW AMBASSADOR--The new ambassador from the grand duchy of Luxembourg, Guy de Muizer, has arrived in Ulaanbaatar. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 17 Oct 83 1501 GMT] 9967

NEW SEMESTER--A new academic year has started in People's Mongolia in the system of evening study for workers. This year more than 4200 white and blue collar workers are studying in the evening and correspondence departments at the country's higher education institutions in over 20 different areas of specialization. There are future economists, engineers, lawyers, teachers, and specialists in various agricultural disciplines. The system of evening and correspondence study at higher education institutions in the MPR has been in operation for more than 20 years and during that time thousands of specialists with higher education have been trained for various sectors of the republic's national economy. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Oct 83 p 4] 9967

GEOLOGICAL COOPERATION--Last Sunday thousands of Mongolian geologists celebrated their professional holiday--Geologists' Day. These prospectors do their work in rain and wind, in heavy snowstorms, and under the scorching sun of the Gobi desert. By discovering underground stores, they are making a major contribution to the development of the republic's national economy. Geology is one of the leading and most dynamically developing sectors of the national economy, says B. Bars, MPR deputy minister of geology and mining industry. We can note with great satisfaction that prospecting for minerals has now become a sphere of fruitful international cooperation among CEMA member countries. Geologists from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, and Czechoslovakia are working in the vast expanses of our country. In recent years their joint efforts have resulted in the discovery of major deposits of gold, molybdenum, and coal; and a sizable body of scientific material has been collected that is of great importance for the further study of Mongolia's mineral wealth. The geologists marked their traditional holiday with new successes: they fulfilled the plan for the first 10 months of this year ahead of schedule. The amount of geological prospecting work completed has already exceeded the indicator for last five-year plan by a factor of 2. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Oct 83 p 1] 9967

MONGOLIAN STAMPS--The first Mongolian stamps came out in 1924, three years after the victory of the People's Revolution. The stamps depicted the symbolic emblem "Eldeb-Ochir", which became the symbol of the Mongolian postal service. Then several more series were issued, which carried reproductions of paintings by the talented artist B. Sharab. These stamps had illustrations of "Soembo", the emblem of the freedom and independence of the Mongolian people, which now decorates the MPR state flag. The series of postal miniatures, issued in 1932 and dedicated to the life of new Mongolia, is also interesting. This series marked the first time that a portrait of D. Sukhe Bator, leader of the people's revolution, was reproduced on a stamp. Also noteworthy among postal issues are stamps dedicated to K. Marx, F. Engels, V. I. Lenin, the friendship of peoples,

the campaign for peace, sports, the conquest of space, painting, and many other important events within the country and abroad. More than 1500 postal miniatures have been issued in the MPR to date. They describe the successes and achievements of the Mongolian people in socialist construction, the country's original national art, and its rich flora and fauna. The MPR's beautiful, original stamps and blocks, executed at a high artistic level, have won recognition among philatelists around the world and they can now be found in all corners of the globe. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Oct 83 p 4] 9967

**MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR**--Today Dali Bin Mahmud Halim, Malaysian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, presented his credentials to Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural. During the presentation of credentials comrade Y. Tsedenbal and Ambassador Dali Bin Mahmud Halim exchanged speeches. They then held a friendly discussion. Attending the presentation of credentials were T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 21 Oct 83 1502 GMT] 9967

**MPA DELEGATION**--Pham Van Dong, member of the Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, received a delegation of the Mongolian People's Army, led by J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense, in Hanoi on 23 October. The delegation is visiting Vietnam. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of warmth and sincerity. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 25 Oct 83 1542 GMT] 9967

**TELEGRAM TO AUSTRIA**--Y. Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, sent a telegram of congratulations to R. Kirchschrager, president of Austria, on the occasion of Austria's national holiday. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 25 Oct 83 1551 GMT] 9967

**SOVIET ASSISTANCE**--A meeting was held at the MPR Ministry of Agriculture with Soviet agricultural machinery operators, who helped Mongolian farmers with this year's harvest. There were 120 combine operators and 100 mechanic-adjusters working side by side with their Mongolian friends in the fields of Selenge, Tob, Hentiy, and Dornod aymags during the intensive harvest period. They set an example of outstanding labor. Speaking before those attending the meeting, S. Sodnomdorj, MPR minister of agriculture, pointed out that the Soviet machinery operators performed an international mission--they helped us harvest the grain, they taught their trade to dozens of Mongolian youths, and they generously shared their wealth of experience with them. There was a good harvest this year and it was our primary goal to bring it in rapidly and with no losses. The minister emphasized that the help of the Soviet machinery operators in accomplishing this goal was truly invaluable. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 Oct 83 p 2] 9967

**CONGRATULATIONS SENT**--The MPRP Central Committee sent a telegram of congratulations to Kendzi Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, in connection with his 75th birthday. The telegram stated: "The MPRP Central Committee places high value on the fact that your name and your work are tied inseparably to the long struggle of the

Japan Communist Party for the liberation of the working class and workers from exploitation by monopolistic capital, for the democratic transformation of your country, and against imperialism and militarism." The telegram expresses the conviction that normalization and development of relations between our two parties would be in the interest of communists and workers in Mongolia and Japan who are struggling against the revival of militarism in Japan, the aggressive schemes of imperialism, against the danger of nuclear war, and for lasting peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. [Text]  
[Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 Oct 83 p 1] 9967

CSO: 1819/20

END